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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

ANCIENT GREEK ORATORS.

The Oration of Hyperides against Demosthenes, respecting the Treasure of Harpalus. With a Preliminary Dissertation and Notes, and a Facsimile of a portion of the MS. By Churchill Babington, M.A. Cambridge: Deighton and Macmillan and Co. London: Bell. Oxford: Parker.

In the spring of 1847, Mr. Harris, an English merchant residing in Alexandria, during a journey in Upper Egypt, bought from a dealer in antiquities at Thebes some fragments of a Greek papyrus, taken from the coffin of a mummy. It was conjectured, on its examination, that this MS. contained part of an Oration of Hyperides against Demosthenes, respecting the treasure of Harpalus; and consequently a facsimile of part of it was made by Mr. Bonomi, the well-known Egyptian archaeologist and draughtsman, and the rest traced most accurately. A copy of this transcript of Mr. Bonomi was presented to the Royal Society of Literature by Mr. Harris, and some remarks upon it by Mr. Burgess read at one of the ordinary meetings of that body. Two opinions were entertained respecting the discovery—the one of Mr. Harris, that the fragments were, 'Ο Υπερίδης κατὰ Δημοσθένους λόγος; the other of Mr. Sharpe, that they were the relics of a scholastic exercise of a more recent period, in imitation of the ancient orators. The importance of the question having struck Dr. Colquhoun, he transmitted the work to Mr. Churchill Babington, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, as a gentleman eminently capable of giving a scholar-like opinion upon it, and the work before us testifies that he was not mistaken. Mr. Babington applied himself with untiring vigour to the task, and, after many months assiduous labour, has produced one of the most efficient works that have lately been edited by modern classics. In a copious preface, he gives an account of all that is known of the MS., which he then proceeds to describe and collate according to subjects; after which he reviews the authors whose works he has used in elucidation and for supplying the *lacune* of the text, which amply demonstrate his editorial ability.

The text is printed in type nearly resembling the original MS., the *lacune* supplied being printed in red, and the whole, as integrated, in ordinary clear Byzantine current type, and furnished with copious explanatory notes. The work consists of eighty pages, printed with admirable correctness at the Cambridge University Press, on thick quarto paper, with large margins; nor have we often seen a more elegant specimen of typography. In a species of appendix, Mr. Babington has added fragmentary remains from the same papyrus, which he considers appears to be part of the refutation of Demosthenes of the charge brought against him by Hyperides; but these are, for the most part, much mutilated.

Enlarged 236.]

The University of Cambridge, having taken up this important matter, have printed Mr. Babington's work at the expense of the public chest, which enables the editor to offer it to the literary world at a comparatively low price.

The history of the Oration will be then as follows:—Demosthenes was one of those who at first opposed the reception of Harpalus. After the return of Harpalus to Athens, after he had gained over several of the orators to his side, envoys came from several quarters, from Antipater, from Olympia, and it seems also from Philoxenus, a Macedonian, who filled a high office in Asia Minor, to require that he should be given up. Demosthenes and Phocion both resisted the demand; and Demosthenes carried a decree, by which it was directed that the treasure should be lodged in the citadel, to be restored to Alexander, and he himself was empowered to receive it. Its amount was declared by Harpalus himself; but out of the 750 talents, no more than 308 remained in his possession: it is clear that nearly 450 had found their way into other hands.

In the oration before us, Hyperides accuses Demosthenes of having been bribed to thus change his conduct by participation in a part of the spoil, and inveighs against him with all the venom of a powerful language in the mouth of a powerful and unscrupulous speaker. This oration brings more vividly even perhaps than any other extant the coarse and recriminatory jests of an Athenian orator, famed for this style of address, and contrasts with the more polished diction of his antagonist. One of the most remarkable of these passages Mr. Babington has found in Priscian, which he thinks doubtless belongs to, and was formerly contained in, the obliterated portions of these fragments:—'Ἀλλὰ τοὺς νεώτερος ἐπὶ βοῦθειαν καλεῖς, ὅς ἐς ὑβρίσεις καὶ εὐδοκοῦ ἀπαρτοκώθωνας ἀποκαλῶν.' "But thou callest the young men to thine aid, whom thou revilest and raillest at, calling them swig-pots." This was in allusion to King Alexander's gold cup, which Harpalus had, among other things, carried off when he robbed the royal till, or exchequer, and which, it is supposed, formed part of the bribe given by Harpalus to Demosthenes to secure his advocacy.

Respecting the probable date of the MS. the author observes:—

"The age of the MS. remains to be considered. That it is very ancient, will hardly, I think, be doubted. The form of the characters is not very dissimilar to that which obtains in some of the earliest MSS. of the Greek Bible, more particularly in the Codex Cottonianus and Codex Alexandrinus. The date of both these MSS. is supposed to be the fifth century of our era, or thereabouts. The Codex Friderico-Augustanus agrees still better with our MS. more especially in the absence of finish in the form of the letters. This Codex is referred to the middle of the fourth century after Christ. I am inclined, however, to believe that our MS. is older than all these. The

Codex Bankesianus of Homer, which was discovered somewhere in Upper Egypt, even more resembles the MS. of Hyperides. The letters μ , ξ , σ , τ , ν , ψ , ω , are particularly like these letters in our MS. The α is differently formed, being nearly like our modern capital A, inclined a little to the left, and having the left hand stroke cut off below the cross line. There is also in this papyrus, as in ours, a disposition to unite letters together; certain accents however are found in this MS., which it is thought may perhaps be as old as the third century after Christ. In the *Volumina Herculanensia* are representations of certain papyri, whose characters bear some similarity to those of our MS. of Hyperides: though these MSS. do not so much resemble our own, as does the Homeric fragment just mentioned. That of Philodemus *περὶ ῥητορικῆς*, in the 5th volume, will perhaps more particularly admit of being compared with our papyrus, both in other respects and because the ξ in this MS. is sometimes formed nearly as in our alphabet of Hyperides (see col. x., p. 35): sometimes it resembles our modern capital Σ . The α occasionally resembles the same letter in our papyrus (see col. vii. p. 25), but it is usually very different, the μ and ϵ also differ considerably. There is little or no inclination in the Herculanensian volume to unite letters, whereas in our papyrus and in the Codex Bankesianus this tendency is evident. As Philodemus was a contemporary of Cicero, and as Herulanum was overwhelmed in the time of Titus, the approximate date of this MS. is happily known for certain. Further, in the *Paléographie Universelle* of Silvestre and Champollion (Vol. II.) is a figure of a fragment of an Homeric papyrus, referred to the third century before the Christian era, which has more points in common with the fragments of Hyperides than any other MS. exhibits with which I am acquainted."

Other strong corroborative proofs are adduced; but they are too long for our transcription, and Mr. Babington concludes:—

"Upon the whole, therefore, judging from the mode of spelling, there is nothing (so far as I can discover) to make us conclude with certainty that it must have been written posterior to the Christian era, while at the same time it must, in all likelihood, be considerably later than the time of Hyperides. Judging from the form of the characters alone, it seems that it may be almost as old as the third century B.C., and is probably not later than the third century A.D.

"Mr. Bonomi observes in a letter to me that the superior quality of the papyrus is in favour of the high antiquity of the MS., inasmuch as those Egyptian papyri which are most carefully made are invariably the oldest. The colour, however, of those papyri, which are much anterior to the Christian era, appears to be somewhat different.

"The reader must now form the best estimate that he can from the above data: and, perhaps, when all the circumstances are taken into the account, a more probable conjecture can hardly be made than that of Mr. Sharpe, who considers the MS. to belong to the age of the Ptolemies. Mr. Bonomi also informs me that this is the opinion of several competent judges; but, that others, no less competent, are inclined to refer it to the second century after Christ. It is the judgment of more than one eminent scholar whom I have consulted, that it is hardly possible to ascertain

even the approximate dates of the very early class of Greek MSS. by any process whatever."

And farther:—

"To the Oration of Hyperides, *κατὰ Δημοσθένους*, whether genuine or spurious, our Fragments unquestionably belong. Harpocration, who probably lived at least as early as the fourth century of our era, quotes in his Lexicon (s.v. *κατατομή*) the following passage from *Υπερίδης κατὰ Δημοσθένους*:

καὶ καθήμενος κάτω ὑπὸ τῇ κατατομῇ.

The clause occurs word for word in our sixteenth Fragment. (See p. 5). The same clause is cited by Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople in the ninth century, by Suidas, another lexicographer of a later though uncertain date, and, in fine, by Phavorinus, who lived in the beginning of the sixteenth century. The last-named lexicographer does not mention the author or the title of the Oration, but it will be shown that he ascribed our Oration to Hyperides, and that he designates it *κατὰ Δημοσθένους*. In the Lexicons of Photius and Suidas, the passage is quoted as from *Υπερίδης κατὰ Δημοσθένους*. Again, Harpocration, Photius, and Suidas tell us that Nicanor is mentioned in the Oration of Hyperides against Demosthenes, and that this Nicanor is Nicanor the Stagirate. "

"In fine, most of the historical allusions, and those not always very prominent ones, are confirmed by other authorities; one or two of them I am unable to illustrate, not having elsewhere discovered the persons or circumstances mentioned. All this seems to fall in much better with the hypothesis that the Oration is genuine, than with the contrary supposition. Upon the whole evidence, therefore, both external and internal, I think that we are fairly entitled to conclude that our fragments belong to the genuine Oration of Hyperides against Demosthenes."

We are most anxious to draw the attention of the classical public to Mr. Babington's work, out of an egoistical feeling of national pride; for notwithstanding the rich foundations of learning, no discovery in classical literature has been made since Porson's time; while, on the other side of the Channel, the ever unceasing assiduity of German scholars has brought to light an immense mass of forgotten learning, and so great is the acknowledged excellence of their commentaries on, and editions of, classical authors, that they have, by their own pure merit, forced their way into the Universities of this country, where they enjoy an undivided monopoly. Let us then hail and cherish a native scholar, who, regardless of difficulties calculated to frighten the boldest and most industrious, has rescued from the oblivion of the tomb a link hitherto wanting to connect the history of ancient Greece.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Lives of the Speakers of the House of Commons. By J. A. Manning, Esq. Churton.

THE LIVES of Chancellors and the Lives of Judges were like enough to lead to the Lives of Speakers; and we know not, as the sliding scale descends from these high dignitaries, but we may have the Lives of Theatre and Opera Managers, the Lives of Parish Clerks and Beadles, and the Lives—and the Lives of Editors of Periodical Publications. We have as yet, however, eminent highwaymen and other distinguished persons having been disposed of before, and arrived at Speakers of the House of Commons, of whom the author informs us he has treated as follows:—

The facts on which the work abounds, are de-

rived from the much abused, but most valuable Chronicles of the times, general, topographical, and Parliamentary Histories, Journals, Records, and Diaries, Heraldic Visitations, Monumental Inscriptions, Memoirs, and Family Muniments. The text is not encumbered by the addition of a single note, nor the work with any index of the authorities cited, but the sources whence the Author has derived his information are everywhere acknowledged, while he takes credit to himself for seldom interrupting the thread of the old Chronicler's narrative by the intrusion of his own opinions, a fact which will be duly appreciated by the thinking portion of his readers."

With this prefatorial note, our author attacks the lives of 1500 Speakers, and there being nobody to cry "Chair, chair," or "Order, order," disposes of the questions in the manner which to him seemeth good. To Mr. Burke, the author of the *Landed Gentry*, and other biographical works, he is deeply indebted, but, taken generally, he has paraded the crowd before us in a concise and lifelike manner, as far as he has been enabled, with considerable labour, to collect materials for his task. He begins with Sir Thomas Hungerford, as the first Speaker on record, A.D. 1377, and the fifty-first year of Edward the Third; and says—

"In the Parliamentary History of England it is stated that no one is particularized in the records before this period, but that the future Speakers are regularly given to the present period; this, however, is not strictly correct, as there are continual omissions in succeeding reigns, the Rolls being perfectly silent as to the names of the Speakers, although from other sources we have frequently been enabled to supply this deficiency. From the paucity of information to be obtained at this distance of time, even as to the great public events of the period, it can scarcely be anticipated that materials calculated to throw much light upon the personal character of an individual member of the Commons could be discovered, but the fact of Sir Thomas Hungerford's election, by the whole body of which he was a member, to the honourable and dignified position of president, must be regarded as a strong proof of the influence of his wealth and position, or the superiority of his understanding, and the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-commoners, particularly as it does not appear that at this early period the custom of nominating the Speakers by the Crown had come into operation."

In looking forward from this date, we might divide our subject into the early history, when our information is but scant, and the later period, when the acts of Speakers have become so important and notorious that little new could be added to their discussion. In our endeavour to indicate the character of the volume we shall refer to the former; and commence with an extract respecting Sir James Pickering, 1378, 2nd of Richard II. :—

"The Speaker concluded his address by a remonstrance on the state of the nation, drawing the attention of the King and his counsel to the fact, that by reason of his great possessions, subsidies of wool, the revenues of the crown, the lands of the late King, and the many great lordships in his possession, in consequence of the non-age of their heirs, the Commons conceived there could be no need of any subsidy, as there must be plenty of money in the treasury, or, as it is written in the record, *Bien grantee plente de monoye en le tresorie*. This fact being well established, and the miseries of the people authenticated beyond the possibility of doubt or denial, greatly to the honour of this parliament and their Speaker, they made the most violent struggle, and, perhaps, the first upon record, against granting a subsidy, for which, in

truth, there was no apparent necessity. Frequent deliberations and alterations took place between the King's ministers and the Commons, and it was only when the perils with which the kingdom was threatened, from abroad, were forcibly represented to them, that they consented to the grant, in which they were heartily joined by the Lords, declaring that it was done as a proof of the good will they bore their Sovereign Lord, whom they would be 'ready to serve when required, as well in person as otherwise.' Considering the impoverished state of the nation, the failure of the crops, the terrible disease among the cattle, and the losses by pestilence and wars, the granting of this subsidy was a strong and highly honourable proof of the patriotism and loyalty of Parliament."

As a contrast to the respective powers of the three estates between the time of Henry IV. and Queen Victoria, we copy the following notice of John Dorewood, Esq., Speaker:—

"In the further proceedings of this Parliament, it appears that in consequence of the King having granted the prayer of the Duke of York and others in favour of restitution of lands to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been impeached and exiled by a former Parliament, the Commons prayed the King that since they were not made privy to the judgment aforesaid, no record might be made to charge or make them parties therein. To which the Archbishop, by the King's command, made the following singular answer—'That the Commons in Parliament were only petitioners, and that all judgments belong to the King and Lords, unless it was statutes, grants of subsidies, or such like,' which ordinance the King willed should be from that time observed."

Further on in this king's reign we read,—

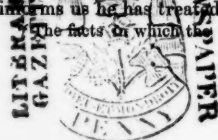
"It cannot be denied that the Commons in this session made a rapid stride on the road towards independence; and if successive Parliaments had followed in their wake with the same spirit, it might have saved the history of this kingdom from many a foul stain upon its pages."

This was in the Speakership of the renowned Sir John Tiptot or Tiptoft; but we cannot continue our extracts to the extent which might be thought necessary to exhibit the many curious matters which are scattered throughout these sketches. We must come to, and conclude with, the reign of Richard the Third, wherein we think the author follows common fame and the drama more than probable history and sound judgment will warrant. *Ec. gr.*—

"William Catesby, of Ashby Leger, in the county of Northampton (a man whose name has been imperishably associated with infamy by the immortal bard, as the minister of the crook-backed Richard, and the willing associate and accomplice of the usurper's crimes,) traced his origin from Simon de Esseby, younger brother of Philip de Esseby, steward to Randle Gernon, Earl of Chester, in the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen. The lineal descendant of this Simon de Esseby (the family having assumed the name of Catesby) married Isabel, sole heiress of Henry Ladbroke, of Ladbroke, in Warwickshire, of which estate our Speaker's father was possessed at the period of his birth. The Catesbys were people of some consideration in the counties of Warwick and Northampton, and held, independently of the above-named property, the manors of Rodburne and Shuckburg in the former, and those of Ashby Leger, Walton, and Watford, in the latter county."

"Of the early years of our Speaker we have no information, but no doubt can be entertained that he adopted the legal profession as the surest road to fortune, and the stepping-stone to those honours and distinctions for which the ambitious ever thirst."

"Catesby, who was introduced to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, by his patron, Lord Hastings,



acquired great influence in his councils or conspiracies, and as a reward for his services, as soon as he mounted the throne, Richard constituted him Esquire of the Body, and Chancellor of the Marches of Wales, and conferred upon him grants of various forfeited manors and lucrative wardships, and amongst other local appointments, made him Steward of the manors belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, in the county of Northampton, Master Forester of Rockingham, Justice of Whittlebury Forest, and joint Constable with the Viscount Lovell, of Rockingham Castle. It may easily be conceived that Catesby had earned these favours by his devotion to the cause of his master, and the unscrupulous execution of his orders. It is much the fashion now-a-days to find virtues in those who were consigned to everlasting infamy by contemporaneous authors; and it is doubted whether Richard merited any, beyond a very slight portion of the obloquy which has been cast upon him by writers in the interest of an opposite faction, or who lived at a period when truth was no virtue, or at least could only be practised by those who sought the crown of martyrdom in her sacred cause. If those who have thrown this new light upon history have convinced the world of the innocence of Richard, then the subject of our memoir must be equally or more free from stain. We must, however, express our belief, in spite of Mr. Buck's defence of him, or the discoveries of Mr. Sharon Turner, that both Richard and Catesby were instrumental in procuring the death of the young Princes in the Tower, as they were the principal flaws in the usurper's title to the crown.

"Historians relate that Catesby had frequent interviews with Sir James Tyrrell prior to these murders, and had selected this man as one worthy of his master's confidence.

"Catesby is charged with ungratefully betraying his early patron, Lord Hastings; and Grafton, the chronicler, gives us the words of this ill-fated but unsuspecting nobleman, in a conversation with Lord Stanley, in reference to the power of this man over Richard, in spite of any order in Council:— 'Well, on my life never doubt you, for while one man is there which is never thence, neither can there be anything once mended that should sound amiss towards me, but it should be in mine ears, or it were well out of their mouths.' 'This, says Grafton, 'meant he by Catesby, which was near of his, the King's, secret council, and whom he familiarly used in his most weighty matters, putting no man in so special trust as him, since he wist well that there was no man to him so much beholding as was this Catesby, which was a man well learned in the laws of this land, and by the special favour of the Lord Hastings, in good authority, and much rule bare in the countries of Leicester and Northampton, where the Lord Hastings' power lay. But surely great pity was it that he had not either more truth or less wit, for his dissimulation only kept all that mischief up, in whom, if the Lord Hastings had not put so special trust, that Lord Stanley and he, with divers other Lords, had departed into their countries, and broken all the dance for many evil signs that he saw, which he now construed all for the best; so surely thought he that there could be no harm towards him in that council intended where Catesby was.'

"Considering the extent of Catesby's obligation to this honest-hearted and unfortunate nobleman, whose principal and almost only fault was his friendship and adherence to the usurper, it was scarcely possible for him to have entertained a suspicion of his truth; but, unfortunately, there are too many instances of obsequious treachery under and by virtue of royal authority, in better men than Catesby.

"Of the influence of Catesby, Ratcliffe, and Lovell, in the councils of the King, beyond the authority of Lord Hastings, we have Collingborn's distich:—

"The rat, the cat, and Lovell, our dog,
Rule all England under the hog;

in allusion to the boar which Richard had adopted as one of his supporters. For this harmless political squib, the luckless author was 'hanged, headed, and quartered,' on Tower Hill.

"Authorities have observed, that 'Catesby was so well versed in the laws of the land, that he made the judges shake at his displeasure;' but under what statute he framed the indictment, so as to procure the execution of this barbarous sentence upon the poor poet, we are at a loss to conceive.

"To enumerate the events in which Catesby was involved, during Richard's bloody and unnatural struggle for the throne, and the prominent part he acted during the short reign of the usurper, would require a larger space than we can afford to the subject of our memoir, and would trespass too much upon history. We shall therefore content ourselves with a slight reference to the course he pursued in the interest of his master, during his short Parliamentary career. In 1483 he was elected Knight of the Shire of Northampton, in the first and only Parliament of Richard III., which met at Westminster on the 23rd of January of that year, when he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons.

"There is no doubt that his election to this high office was the effect of utter subservency to the will of the tyrant, whose minion he was known to be by all."

And so the narrative goes on to vilify Richard and Catesby, and all who were of "their faction;" though the writer is obliged to acknowledge that "*in the whole proceedings of this Parliament we must admit that some of the best laws which grace our statute-book were enacted.*" Yet, strange and contradictory to say,—

"Marked by a cowardly and impious deference to this Sovereign; such, indeed, as meets with no parallel in the previous history of the English monarchy."

The one-sidedness of Mr. Manning in the account of Richard's Parliament is so strong, that it goes far to raise a doubt on his qualities as an impartial and sound historical authority. Take as an example the following:—

"The last act of this Parliament was the crowning infamy of this single and singular session of Richard's reign. It was an Act to vest certain lands in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, of great value, forfeited by the attainer of Sir John Arundel, upon Sir James Tyrrell, Knt., and Anne, his wife, whose atrocious villainy, as the principal person concerned in the murder of the two young Princes in the Tower, must be alluded to in his own petition to the King, in which, among other things, he prays for this reward, for '*having done some true service to his good grace.*' It is to be regretted that the Rolls and Records of this Parliament are so meagre of information as to the proceedings of individuals. As an historical curiosity, it would have been highly interesting to have traced the conduct and deportment of our Speaker in the course of the debates, and to read the specious arguments by which his partisans bolstered up the title of their unworthy master; but the statute books contain almost the only information that can be derived upon this point, and the Roll itself, which is very short, was so obliterated that but a small portion of the Chancellor's opening speech could be deciphered. Yet from all we learn from contemporaneous authors, we may reasonably infer that the legal acumen and cunning of our Speaker were actually at work in the preparation and carrying out of the various laws intended to promote his master's interest, and raise himself to greatness. The short rest of Richard's reign belongs to history, but of our Speaker, William Catesby, we may perhaps be allowed to observe, that having embarked in that dreadful career of crime which was necessary to promote the ambitious schemes of the

usurper, he allowed no feeling or compunction of conscience to interfere with that which he considered he was bound in honour to perpetrate in furtherance of his schemes; and that his zeal, though in a bad cause, was more real than affected, we may instance his unshaken fidelity to the last moment."

Worse argument and more unsubstantiated assertion it has seldom been our lot to encounter.

But our ensampling and remarking must now be closed; and we have only to observe on the curious difference among English counties in furnishing Speakers to the Commons' House. Essex heads the list with ten; Middlesex has only two; Devonshire and Wiltshire, seven each; Yorkshire and Bedfordshire, six each; Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Lincolnshire, and Surrey, five each; Kent, only four; and Cheshire, Derbyshire, Edinburgh, Northumberland, Rutlandshire, Denbighshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Westmoreland, but one.

The author may seem to have a personal interest in, or sympathy with, the lives of Speakers, for he informs the public that—

"It was during the Speakership of Mr. Manners Sutton that both Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on the 16th of October, 1834. We were present on this melancholy occasion, and with many other gentlemen who volunteered their services, assisted in saving public documents of inestimable value from destruction. The original warrant for the execution of Charles I. framed and glazed, passed through our hands, as we formed a sort of chain for the more convenient transmission of bundles of books, papers, &c. from the burning building to a place of safety in Cotton Garden. At least so we were told, for it may be conceived that we had no time to examine it—we remember however, that the word was passed that 'great care was to be taken of it,' and mysteriously enough, it was afterwards missing, and some time elapsed before it was happily restored. We had a narrow escape of our life at this time; as we were outside the private door in Cotton Garden receiving the papers, an iron chest was thrown out of an upper window and fell within a foot of the spot on which we were standing."

AFRICAN SPORTS.

Five Years of a Hunter's Life in the Interior of South Africa. By R. Gordon Cumming. 2 vols. Murray.

THE frontispiece to the second volume is evidently a challenge to the incredulous. It is entitled, "A waltz with a hippopotamus," and represents the author handing his partner by the tail, and sticking his knife or dirk into her whereabouts rump-steaks are cut from oxen! Whether in such dances this is reckoned gallant or ungallant we cannot tell; but the gallop must have been very funny.

From riding his cayman, *Waterton's Wanderings* were suspected, Baron Munchausen was doubted, and Mendez Pinto was utterly disbelieved. But Mr. Cumming has outdone them all, and, what is better, has brought his trophies, in proof, to Knightsbridge, and made an Exhibition before which Mr. Gray's at the Egyptian Hall, a few years ago, fades in extent and glory. Burchell, with his waggon, sinks into insignificance when compared with this stalwart and kilted Celt; and the Black Cumming of the days of Robert the Bruce will hardly transmit a more noted name to future generations than the mighty Nimrod of our age, the greatest of hunters, the Her-

cules of African exploit, to whom hydras, elephants, lions, and other monsters, were but as snipes, hares, and rabbits to common men.

A prodigious enthusiast in his favourite pursuit, there is a good deal to amuse and astonish the world in the account of his exploits. The fault of the book is its repeating the same sort of thing over and over again, till one really tires of the swingeing gallop, the rifle handling, the shot in the shoulder, the rolling over, the expiring grunt or growl, as the case may be, and all the lesser varieties of the chase, the conflict, and the victory. Garrulous sport is as wearisome as garrulous old age; and a dozen of the most striking scenes might have sufficed, instead of the wearisome details of events so like each other. Some little pieces of natural history, and notices of native tribes and their chiefs, occasionally vary the theme; but we cannot say that they effectually relieve the fatigue of the beast adventures. The fearless courage and intrepidity of our countryman, however, shine brilliantly through the trying positions into which he was thrown, and show the pluck of a national character, which it is not easy to vanquish in endurance or war.

"During the many years (he tells) I spent in the wilderness, my waggon was my only home. Even this I often deserted; and alone, or attended only by savages, proceeded on distant hunting expeditions, leaving my few followers encamped around my baggage. Days and nights, on these occasions, have I passed in my solitary hunting-hole, near some drinking-place, watching the majestic carriage of the lion, the sagacious actions of the elephant, and the curious instincts of the countless varieties of game that have passed within a few yards of me, quite unaware of the proximity of man. Whatever on those occasions I witnessed worthy of attention, I noted in my journal whilst the impression was yet fresh in my memory—from this journal the following work is almost literally transcribed. Written under such circumstances, the reader will not look for the graces of style. The hand, wearied all day with grasping the rifle, is not the best suited for wielding the pen."

"The waggons of a trader generally contain every requisite for a farmer's establishment; groceries, hardware, bales of cloth and canvass, haberdashery, saddlery, crockery—in short, everything, from an awl for the Boer to mend his 'feldt schoens' or country shoes, to a roll of cherry-coloured or sky-blue riband to tie up the bonny brown locks of his fair daughters, whose beauty, like that of Skye terriers, I fear, in many cases, consists in their ugliness. They, however, sadly lack the 'dégagée' appearance of the Skye terrier, as their general air and gait might be more aptly likened to a yard of pump-water."

What this simile means we know not.

At once let us open in *medias res*, and the centre of South Africa. Our author has shot a springbok, and goes on to tell:—

"It was amusing to see the birds and beasts of prey assembling to dispute the carcase with me. First came the common black and white carrion-crow, then the vultures; the jackals knew the cry of the vultures, and they too came sneaking from their hiding-places in the rocks and holes of the ant-bear in the plains, to share in the feast, whilst I was obliged to remain a quiet spectator, not daring to move, as the game was now in herds on every side of me, and I expected to see ostriches every moment. Presently a herd of wildebeest came thundering down upon me, and passed within shot. I put a bullet into one of these, too far behind the shoulder, which, as is always the case with deer and antelopes, did not seem to affect him in the slightest degree. In the afternoon we

altered our positions, and sent the boys to drive the plain beside which I had been sitting all day. The quantity of bucks which were now before our eyes beat all computation. The plain extended, without a break, until the eye could not discern any object smaller than a castle. Throughout the whole of this extent were herds of thousands and tens of thousands of springboks, interspersed with troops of wildebeest. The boys sent us one herd of about three hundred springboks, into which Strydom let fly at about three hundred yards, and turned them and all the rest.

"It was now late in the day, so we made for home, taking up the buck which Strydom had shot in the morning. As we cantered along the flats, Strydom, tempted by a herd of springboks, which were drawn up together in a compact body, jumped off his horse, and, giving his ivory sight an elevation of several feet, let drive at them, the distance being about five hundred yards. As the troop bounded away, we could distinguish a light-coloured object lying in the short heath, which he pronounced to be a springbok, and on going up we found one fine old doe lying dead, shot through the spine. This day, and every day since I arrived at these flats, I was astonished at the number of skeletons and well-bleached skulls with which the plains were covered. Thousands of skulls of springbok and wildebeest were strewn around wherever the hunter turned his eye."

Similarly extraordinary pictures succeed each other, and chiefly vary as the animals attacked are antelopes, ostriches, gnooks, wild dogs, baboons, hyaenas, oryxes, quaggas, zebras, buffaloes, caméléopards, leopards, elephants, hippopotami, rhinoceroses, crocodiles, or lions. Dangers abounded; horses were killed by the wild beasts, and in one instance, a poor Hottentot servant, Hendrick, was seized by a lion when lying by the night-fire, dragged into the forest, and devoured.

"About three hours after the sun went down I called to my men to come and take their coffee and supper, which was ready for them at my fire; and after supper three of them returned before their comrades to their own fireside, and lay down; these were John Stofolus, Hendrick, and Ruyter. In a few minutes an ox came out by the gate of the kraal and walked round the back of it. Hendrick got up and drove him in again, and then went back to his fireside and lay down. Hendrick and Ruyter lay on one side of the fire under one blanket, and John Stofolus lay on the other. At this moment I was sitting taking some barley-broth; our fire was very small, and the night was pitch-dark and windy. Owing to our proximity to the native village the wood was very scarce, the Bakalahari having burnt it all in their fires.

"Suddenly the appalling and murderous voice of an angry bloodthirsty lion burst upon my ear within a few yards of us, followed by the shrieking of the Hottentots. Again and again the murderous roar of attack was repeated. We heard John and Ruyter shriek 'The lion! the lion!' still, for a few moments, we thought he was but chasing one of the dogs round the kraal; but, next instant, John Stofolus rushed into the midst of us almost speechless with fear and terror, his eyes bursting from their sockets, and shrieked out, 'The lion! the lion! He has got Hendrick; he dragged him away from the fire beside me. I struck him with the burning brands upon his head, but he would not let go his hold. Hendrick is dead! Oh, God! Hendrick is dead! Let us take fire and seek him.' The rest of my people rushed about, shrieking and yelling as if they were mad. I was at once angry with them for their folly, and told them that if they did not stand still and keep quiet the lion would have another of us; and that very likely there was a troop of them. I ordered the dogs, which were nearly all fast, to be made loose, and the fire to be increased as far as could be. I then shouted Hen-

drick's name, but all was still. I told my men that Hendrick was dead, and that a regiment of soldiers could not now help him, and, hunting my dogs forward, I had everything brought within the cattle-kraal, when we lighted our fire and closed the entrance as well as we could.

"My terrified people sat round the fire with guns in their hands till the day broke, still fancying that every moment the lion would return and spring again into the midst of us. When the dogs were first let go, the stupid brutes, as dogs often prove when most required, instead of going at the lion, rushed fiercely on one another, and fought desperately for some minutes. After this they got his wind, and, going at him, disclosed to us his position: they kept up a continued barking until the day dawned, the lion occasionally springing after them and driving them in upon the kraal. The horrible monster lay all night within forty yards of us, consuming the wretched man whom he had chosen for his prey. He had dragged him into a little hollow at the back of the thick bush, beside which the fire was kindled, and there he remained till the day dawned, careless of our proximity.

"It appeared that when the unfortunate Hendrick rose to drive in the ox, the lion had watched him to his fireside, and he had scarcely lain down when the brute sprang upon him and Ruyter (for both lay under one blanket), with his appalling murderous roar, and, roaring as he lay, grappled him with his fearful claws, and kept biting him on the breast and shoulder, all the while feeling for his neck; having got hold of which, he at once dragged him away backwards round the bush into the dense shade.

"As the lion lay upon the unfortunate man he faintly cried, 'Help me, help me! Oh, God! men, help me!' after which the fearful beast got a hold of his neck, and then all was still, except that his comrades heard the bones of his neck cracking between the teeth of the lion. John Stofolus had lain with his back to the fire on the opposite side, and on hearing the lion he sprang up, and seizing a large flaming brand, he had belaboured him on the head with the burning wood; but the brute did not take any notice of him. The Bushman had a narrow escape; he was not altogether scatheless, the lion having inflicted two gashes in his seat with his claws.

"The next morning, just as the day began to dawn, we heard the lion dragging something up the river-side under cover of the bank. We drove the cattle out of the kraal, and then proceeded to inspect the scene of the night's awful tragedy. In the hollow, where the lion had lain consuming his prey, we found one leg of the unfortunate Hendrick, bitten off below the knee, the shoe still on his foot; the grass and bushes were all stained with his blood, and fragments of his pea-coat lay around. Poor Hendrick!"

The monster is pursued the next day, and—

"I held up the river's bank for a short distance, and took away through some wait-a-bit thorn cover, the best he could find, but nevertheless open. Here, in two minutes, the dogs were up with him, and he turned and stood at bay. As I approached he stood, his horrid head right to me, with open jaws growling fiercely, his tail waving from side to side.

"On beholding him my blood boiled with rage. I wished that I could take him alive and torture him, and, setting my teeth, I dashed my steed forward within thirty yards of him, and shouted, 'Your time is up, old fellow.' I halted my horse, and, placing my rifle to my shoulder, I waited for a broadside. This, the next moment, he exposed, when I sent a bullet through his shoulder, and dropped him on the spot. He rose, however, again, when I finished him with a second in the breast. The Bakalahari now came in in wonder and delight. I ordered John to cut off his head and forepaw and bring them to the waggons, and mounting my horse I galloped home, having been absent about fifteen minutes. When the Bakalahari women

heard that the man-eater was dead, they all commenced dancing about with joy, calling me *their father*."

Many other lions, and above a hundred elephants, were slain, and innumerable other animals. One afternoon three rhinoceroses are dispatched; and—

"On reaching the water (says Mr. Cumming) I looked towards the carcass of the rhinoceros, and, to my astonishment, I beheld the ground alive with large creatures, as though a troop of zebras were approaching the fountain to drink. Kleinboy remarked to me that a troop of zebras were standing on the height. I answered, 'Yes'; but I knew very well that zebras would not be capering around the carcass of a rhinoceros. I quickly arranged my blankets, pillow, and guns in the hole, and then lay down to feast my eyes on the interesting sight before me. It was bright moonlight, as clear as I need wish, and within one night of being full moon. There were six large lions, about twelve or fifteen hyenas, and from twenty to thirty jackals, feasting on and around the carcasses of the three rhinoceroses. The lions feasted peacefully, but the hyenas and jackals fought over every mouthful, and chased one another round and round the carcasses, growling, laughing, screeching, chattering, and howling, without any intermission. The hyenas did not seem afraid of the lions, although they always gave way before them; for I observed that they followed them in the most disrespectful manner, and stood laughing, one or two on either side, when any lions came after their comrades to examine pieces of skin or bones which they were dragging away. I had lain watching this banquet for about three hours, in the strong hope that, when the lions had feasted, they would come and drink. Two black and two white rhinoceroses had made their appearance, but, scared by the smell of the blood, they had made off.

"At length the lions seemed satisfied. They all walked about with their heads up, and seemed to be thinking about the water; and in two minutes one of them turned his face towards me, and came on; he was immediately followed by a second lion, and in half a minute by the remaining four. It was a decided and general move, they were all coming to drink right bang in my face, within fifteen yards of me.

"I charged the unfortunate, pale, and panting Kleinboy to convert himself into a stone, and knowing, from old spoor, exactly where they would drink, I cocked my left barrel, and placed myself and gun in position. The six lions came steadily on along the stony ridge, until within sixty yards of me, when they halted for a minute to reconnoitre. One of them stretched out his massive arms on the rock and lay down; the others then came on, and he rose and brought up the rear. They walked, as I had anticipated, to the old drinking-place, and three of them had put down their heads and were lapping the water loudly, when Kleinboy thought it necessary to shove up his ugly head. I turned my head slowly to rebuke him, and again turning to the lions I found myself discovered.

"An old lioness, who seemed to take the lead, had detected me, and, with her head high and her eyes fixed full upon me, she was coming slowly round the corner of the little vley to cultivate further my acquaintance! This unfortunate coincidence put a stop at once to all further contemplation. I thought, in my haste, that it was perhaps most prudent to shoot this lioness, especially as none of the others had noticed me. I accordingly moved my arm and covered her: she saw me move and halted, exposing a full broadside. I fired; the ball entered one shoulder, and passed out behind the other. She bounded forward with repeated growls, and was followed by her five comrades, all enveloped in a cloud of dust; nor did they stop until they had reached the cover behind me, except one old gentleman, who halted and looked back for a few seconds, when I fired, but the ball went high. I

listened anxiously for some sound to denote the approaching end of the lioness; nor listened in vain. I heard her growling and stationary, as if dying. In one minute her comrades crossed the vley a little below me, and made towards the rhinoceros. I then slipped Wolf and Boxer on her scent, and, following them into the cover, I found her lying dead within twenty yards of where the old lion had lain two nights before. This was a fine old lioness, with perfect teeth, and was certainly a noble prize; but I felt dissatisfied at not having rather shot a lion, which I had most certainly done if my Hottentot had not destroyed my contemplation."

The killing of a snake is one of the most marvellous of the adventures:—

"As I was (the author states) examining the spoor of the game by the fountain, I suddenly detected an enormous old rock-snake stealing in beneath a mass of rock beside me. He was truly an enormous snake, and, having never before dealt with this species of game, I did not exactly know how to set about capturing him. Being very anxious to preserve his skin entire, and not wishing to have recourse to my rifle, I cut a stout and tough stick about eight feet long, and having lightened myself of my shooting-belt I commenced the attack. Seizing him by the tail, I tried to get him out of his place of refuge; but I hauled in vain, he only drew his large folds firmer together; I could not move him. At length I got a rein round one of his folds about the middle of his body, and Kleinboy and I commenced hauling away in good earnest.

"The snake, finding the ground too hot for him, relaxed his coils, and, suddenly bringing round his head to the front, he sprang out at us like an arrow, with his immense and hideous mouth opened to its largest dimensions, and before I could get out of his way he was clean out of his hole, and made a second spring, throwing himself forward about eight or ten feet, and snapping his horrid fangs within a foot of my naked legs. I sprang out of his way, and getting a hold of the green bough I had cut, I returned to the charge. The snake now glided along at top speed: he knew the ground well, and was making for a mass of broken rocks, where he would have been beyond my reach, but before he could gain this place of refuge I caught him two or three tremendous whacks on the head. He, however, held on, and gained a pool of muddy water, which he was rapidly crossing, when I again belaboured him, and at length reduced his pace to a stand. We then hanged him by the neck to a bough of a tree, and in about fifteen minutes he seemed dead, but he again became very troublesome during the operation of skinning, twisting his body in all manner of ways. This serpent measured fourteen feet."

(To be concluded next week.)

ORIGIN OF OUR LAWS.

Dr. Colquhoun's Summary of the Roman Civil Law, &c. &c.

(Second Notice—Conclusion.)

In our *Gazette* of the 4th of May we noticed this work, and promised a continuance of our remarks. We there treated of "marriage and the laws of consanguinity," whence we naturally proceed to "adoption." The author observes:—

"Traces of adoption may, however, be found at a period far anterior to that at which Athens flourished; and as many Grecian customs may be traced to Egypt, it is not impossible that adoption may also be of Egyptian origin. A case of adoption may be inferred from the Old Testament—Pharaoh's daughter is represented as adopting Moses:—'And Pharaoh's daughter said unto her (the mother of Moses) take this child away and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages; and the woman took the child and nursed it. And the child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and

he became her son.' It may be reasonably inferred from the subsequent influence of Moses in the palace, and his immunity from the vengeance of the Pharaoh, that the act of his adoption by the Pharaoh's daughter was accompanied by some legal formality, and consequently that the practice was not unknown among the Egyptians, who certainly appear to have considered Moses as one of themselves: this, too, will confute the supposition of his having been a mere *alumnus*, for he was evidently transferred to other sacred rites and mysteries, having been 'skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians.' Now we gather from modern researches, that these mysteries were confined chiefly to the priesthood of Isis and Osiris, or at least to the priesthood, exclusively of the laity; it also may be fairly inferred, he had been incorporated into one of their colleges. We, moreover, know that the king was head of the church. Moses then was looked upon as a noble Egyptian, if not as one connected with the royal family; for the priesthood, as among the Jews, it appears, descended in certain families, of which the royal line was one. That Moses was looked upon as an Egyptian, we learn from the answers of the daughters of the priest of Midian to their father: 'How is it that you come so soon to-day? And they said, an *Egyptian* (meaning Moses) delivered us out of the land of the shepherds, and also drew water for us and watered our flock.' Had the servile taint not been removed by some process of law, Moses could certainly never have obtained that knowledge and position which he undoubtedly enjoyed."

Then follows the mode of adoption among the Romans, with parallels from the Mahomedan, Mosiac, and Foreign law; of adoption in England, the parallel of the Roman testamentary adoption to be found in the change of name and arms for an estate, or other property, and when a stranger marries an heiress and assumes her name.

The state of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge has become a subject of inquiry. Those and the public schools should also surely undergo the revision of a Committee of Laymen, both as regards the studies, discipline, fellowships, and university honours, and administration and appropriation of college property; and whether the fellowships in any case should exceed seven years, except when the party holds a college office, requiring attendance, and in that case celibacy should be enforced. Vacancies in fellowships, which should be thrown open as scholarships and fellowships, and rewards for merits would thus be more honourably and fairly obtained, instead of being given according to locality, birthright, or, what is still worse, mere favour. The author observes:—

"Universities, like families, always strive to acquire a fictitious consequence, by an endeavour to trace a very ancient foundation. Thus Bologna, certainly the most renowned University of Europe, as well as the less cosmopolitan Cambridge and Oxford, without reference to locality, but, nevertheless, in order not to be behind hand, assert an origin before the period of literature. The three eldest Universities are, doubtless, Bologna for Law, Paris for Theology and Philosophy, and Palermo for Medicine.

"Universities originated in a number of students congregating around some distinguished teacher, jurist, or philosopher, who was willing to impart the knowledge he possessed to his hearers. It is natural that in the place where one such teacher has existed he will be succeeded by others, probably from among his own hearers. With few exceptions, academies may be traced back to this origin. A university, however, beginning to decline, the regent of the country has often granted it privileges by incorporation and otherwise; or a flourishing

university has obtained these corporate rites for its own government, and in order to obtain a greater independence from the political institutions of the country in which it may be situated.

"The Universities in their origin were of two kinds; those founded on the principle of free constitution, in which the students formed part of the corporation, and consequently participated in the government of the body, and those in which the professors alone governed the students, the one a representative,* the other an oligarchic constitution; of the first description was Bologna, of the second Paris, where the circumscribed study of Theology rendered mental and bodily discipline, after the monastic pattern, more indispensable; this latter system was that transferred to England, and Savigny remarks, that while the Italian students were more independent of their professors, in England the professors had succeeded in obtaining a far greater municipal independence from the Crown.

"France, Spain, and Italy followed the free system of Bologna, or *Universitas Scholarium*, while the Universities of Germany and England imitated the aristocratic system of Paris, or the *Universitas Magistrorum*; it cannot, however, be asserted, that the Universities have since adhered to these original forms; on the contrary, many changes have taken place in them since that time. English Universities were little affected by the Reformation; the dogmas of religion have, it is true, undergone some change, yet the colleges in the learned corporations of Cambridge and Oxford, which have long since absorbed the University, may be said to have practically maintained many of the outward forms of Romanism.

"The German Universities, on the other hand, were affected by the more thorough reformation. The destruction of ecclesiastical hierarchy extended to the higher classes of schools of instruction throughout the country, and the Universities of Germany obtained political freedom, while those of England retained rich endowments; which system operates the most in advancement of science—the system of protection, monopoly, and exclusion, or that of free trade in literature, may be inferred from the great number of distinguished scholars, critics, philosophers, and scientific men, in all branches, produced on the continent, but more especially in Germany; and the unfrequent appearance of such in the English academies, where foreign editions of classical works are preferred even to the similar productions of their own members."

We now turn to an interesting discussion on the feudal system—the origin of ranks, investiture, the sale of titles; a menial office about the person of the sovereign, superseding, as it were, the rank in society of the party. The mode of creating a knight by a stroke of the sword, enjoining him never to submit to another insult, has its origin in the old Roman form of manumission of slaves by the "*Alapa*," or blow on the face, indicating figuratively that this was the last punishment he should receive; hence the word knecht, knight, servus or slave. The whole of this dissertation is very interesting. The word bachelor (*bas chevalier*) does not denote clerical knights, but an inferior feudal nobility, which in Germany was hereditary like our baronets, and

originally sold in this country; and indeed the present scale of fees almost amounts to prohibition; the poor man cannot buy, and the honour is thus made inseparable from patronage and property, and not unfrequently the reward of political connexion:—

"The origin of the feudal system has already been mentioned in the darker age of its history, let us now see how it developed itself; at a later period the class of masters gradually separated itself more and more from the people, and differences of rank arose. Wolfgang Menzel, in his history of the Germans, asserts that the lords derived all their consequence from their personal offices about the court, and these designations of household servants became inseparable from the first offices of the empire. A king or an emperor conferred the greatest dukedom under the title of imperial cup-bearer, carver, &c. The dukes, again, on their side, imitated their royal masters in the details of their court, and a count stood in the same position to the duke as the duke to the emperor. The appointments to places like these about the imperial court were usually connected with estates. Thus these court servants, who even in the third and fourth degree were distinguished gentlemen, entertained a large crowd of servants, who performed their ordinary duties at all times, save on days of grand ceremony. Bishops and monasteries were as capable of large feudalities as dukes and counts. It was, however, in the beginning considered inconvenient that a clerk should occupy himself with mundane affairs; hence a Schirmvogt, or protectorate commissioner, was deputed as sword-bearer for his protection and the command of his armed contingent of his feudality in the imperial army. The Dingvogt, or legal commissioner, held his court, and the Kastvogt, or bursar, administered the estates. These offices were often combined in one person. The bishop holding feods military, or the abbot himself, controlled these commissioners; nor was it long before he assumed the entire temporal administration, and led his vassals to battle on horseback, armed *cap-à-pie*. Feodal investiture consisted partly in offices, partly in estates, and partly in rights. The higher order of the first could only be granted by the emperor himself; but the inferior description might be conferred by a duke or bishop, but any one who possessed them could subinfeodate to estates or rights, such as tithes or the right of chase, to any one he pleased. Thus the ancient freemen, who held neither service or feod, according to the amount of which everything was now regulated, enjoyed neither advantage nor honour from their free birth, if they had not increased their patrimony so considerably by inheritance or purchase, as to enable them to subinfeodate, or to be raised to the rank of dukes or counts. Their independent allodial possessions procured them no higher rank than that of the large possessors of feods and bishoprics; they were equal, because they had large estates and many servants, and in the same way the poor and weak were equal, whether poor vassals or poor freemen. Originally they enjoyed the privilege of suit in no court inferior to the imperial tribunal; but the measures taken by the emperor and great crown vassals compelled them to surrender their free lands on condition of receiving them back as a feod. The investiture was performed by a slight stroke of the sword, whence the English form of knighthood or admission into the corporation of knights. In England, bachelors (*bas chevaliers*) are not clerical knights, but an inferior feudal nobility, which in Germany was hereditary like our present baronets, and originally sold and bartered in the same way as that under James and Charles; and as it indeed is now in some degree, since the fees or wages paid to the Herald's office are nothing more than the price paid of old for this honour. To which is now added, from the great number of competitors,

interest for permission to pay, which poor men comparatively seldom obtain,* and thus honour is made inseparable from property.

"A distinction must be drawn between the member of the knightly corporation generally, corresponding with the *ordo equitum* of ancient Rome, and the knight of a particular corporate order. Both were invested in the same feodal form derived from the old Roman form of manumission of slaves by the *alapa*, or blow on the face, indicating figuratively that this was the last punishment he should receive. Hence the word knecht, knight, servus or slave, when the class of knights, or last in the order or nobility, became hereditary, as well as the higher feudatories; hence also the younger sons of the French nobility assumed the title of chevalier. And this was even extended to the royal family; for instance, the Chevalier de Lorraine, who married Henrietta, sister of Charles II., and daughter of Charles I. of England, whose descendant Charles Edward, grandson of James II., was also termed the chevalier. These are our knights-bachelors, or the lowest class of nobility in its old signification, which at the present time is accounted the lowest order of dignity, all below it being mere titles of worship. The English word knight has no reference to the same root, as words in other language, implying knighthood, all of which are connected with horses, eques, *ἵππος*, caballero, cavaliere, chevalier, but is a purely feodal word."

The author seems to differ in opinion from M. Guizot on the view he has taken of feudality, giving his reasons for so doing; but we can only refer to this argument, and conclude by remarking how closely Dr. Colquhoun's statement, which we have just quoted, agrees with Mr. Kemble's account of the rulers and dignitaries of our Saxon progenitors.

THE MENDELSSOHN'S.

A Sketch of the Life and Works of the late Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy; being the substance of a Lecture delivered at the Cambridge Literary Institution, in December, 1849. By Jules Benedict. Murray.

The author tells us in the preface, that his reason for publishing this memoir is, the entreaty of some of his hearers "to place the lecture within the reach of all who may be disposed to honour it with a perusal." We think, on the whole, that Mr. Benedict has fairly executed his task, for which, indeed, as Mendelssohn's intimate friend, he was especially qualified; and we accordingly recommend his sketch to all who may be desirous of knowing the leading features in the mortal career of one of the greatest and most admired composers the world ever possessed. But we must, at the same time, express our regret at one very remarkable omission in the memoir, and our hope, that it may be traced simply to inadvertence on the part of the author, and to no other source.

Mr. Benedict tells us, at the outset, that the great musician was "grandson of the celebrated philosopher, Moses Mendelssohn." But, with this solitary exception, no mention whatever is made of this honourable relationship, throughout the sixty-one pages of which the memoir consists; nor is there to be found in it the slightest allusion to the Jewish extraction of the family, or the conversion to Christianity of any of its branches. Can we

* "The fees on all honours in England are extravagant:—A duke pays £1,500, a marquis £1,000, an earl £850, a baron £550, a baronet £450, a knight-bachelor £110, by patent £220, and the intermediate fees on each advancement to a higher degree."

* "In considering the system of self-government, it must be remembered that a student of the Middle Age was a man of mature age, whose object was to learn a faculty, and thus qualify himself for certain offices—for which purpose he voluntarily travelled far and wide—and not a youth of eighteen, sent by his parents to a university, as the majority of students are in England, merely to be impressed with a stamp, as precious metals are with a die, and who quit it when the professional part of their education should begin—a system which has converted our universities into nothing better than large grammar schools, the period of study having been shortened by half, the previous examination representing the old Baccalaureat, and the present Baccalaureat representing neither one thing nor the other."

for a moment suppose, that a man of Felix Mendelssohn's exquisite sensibility and mighty genius, so glowingly depicted by his biographer, could have felt sore on either of those points—that he was not proud of the lustre, which even a name like his, would derive from his almost immediate descent from MOSES MENDELSSOHN? A few words will explain our meaning to any of our readers who may happen not to be aware of the renown of that "Jewish Socrates." From a friendless, homeless, and forlorn Jew boy, through difficulties appalling and withering, and by his own unaided labours, Moses Mendelssohn rose to be the founder of his own reputation, and of the wealth of his descendants; to become one of the greatest philosophers and original thinkers of his age; the author of *Phædon* and other unfading works; the friend of Lessing and other eminent contemporaries; admired and revered by all for his profound erudition and wisdom, and still more, if possible, for the inexpressible sweetness and purity of his private character, for his universal philanthropy and charity; and almost idolized by his own people.* We deliberately assert, that to imagine Felix Mendelssohn to have been incapable of duly appreciating so much virtue and wisdom—to have entertained sentiments upon these points not in harmony with those of the rest of the world, or to have been wanting in magnanimity to acknowledge them, would be to attach an indelible blot upon a departed individual, whose character should be as pure and undefiled as is that blandishment of civilized life, of which he was the pre-eminent artificer! And yet we search in vain in the biography before us for any one instance of graceful and grateful homage offered to the memory of his illustrious grandsire—for one single production devoted to that pious and holy purpose—for any of the Psalms of David, so "excellently" translated into German from the original Hebrew by Moses Mendelssohn, set to music by his grandson. A satisfactory explanation on this matter would be extremely gratifying to us, and we doubt not, to all the admirers of the works of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy.

SUMMARY.

The Palladium. Edinburgh: Hogg. London: Groombridge.

A NEW journal of literature, politics, science, and art, and the reviews and papers generally showing much ability. The notice of Gilfillan's portraits causes us to regret their being so little known on this side of the Tweed.

Alison's Essays. 8vo. Vol. 3. Blackwoods. CONCLUDES this sterling and valuable collection, and with it the proof how high a stand the periodical literature of the day has attained, when such authors are among its constant contributors. These three volumes are almost a library in themselves, as they treat upon most of the important subjects which have occupied the public attention during the period wherein they have appeared. Chiefly political, there is yet a sufficient intermixture

of taste and literature to recommend the whole to every class of thoughtful readers; for we need hardly repeat the observation we made on Mr. Laing's works—which is equally applicable to Mr. Alison's—that even where we dissent from his opinions, the ability with which they are stated suggests many points for our consideration and the revision of our previous judgment.

South Africa Delineated. By the Rev. Thorneley Smith. Mason.

MR. SMITH was seven years a Wesleyan missionary in South Africa, and led a life entirely different from that of Mr. Gordon Cumming. There are, nevertheless, many particulars of considerable interest contained in this unpretending volume.

Aunt Atta: a Tale for Little Nephews and Nieces. By the Author of "Tales of Kirkbeck," &c. Cleaver.

A VERY nice little story-book for children. The lessons with regard to bad temper cannot be too strongly inculcated by those who desire the future happiness of those whom they love in their infancy.

A Sketch of the Physical Structure of Australia, as far as at present known. By J. B. Jukes, late Naturalist of H.M.S. *Fly*. 8vo. Boones.

THE naturalist of the *Fly* has here laid before us an able and enlarged view of the geology of Australia, an abstract of which was read at the British Association, five years ago, at Southampton. For what it purports to be, it is most worthy of acceptance.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

June 20th.—The Earl of Rosse, President, in the chair. "Observations on the Nebulae," by his lordship, were read. The object of which was to lay before the Royal Society an account of the progress which had been made up to the present time in the re-examination of Sir John Herschel's Catalogue of Nebulae, published in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1833. Before describing any of the interesting objects, the peculiar features of which the extraordinary powers of the telescope employed for their examination had brought to our knowledge, the author entered upon some details concerning the instrument itself, which has more than once been fully described in the *Literary Gazette*, and need not be repeated. Suffice it to say, the whole mounting was planned especially with a view of carrying on a regular system of sweeping; but as yet the discovery of new nebulae has formed no part of the systematic work of the observatory, the known objects which require examination being so numerous that hitherto the observers have been fully occupied with them. Many of the points of progress in this respect have also appeared in our report of the Birmingham meeting of the British Association.

The very beautiful sketches which illustrate the paper, are, it is remarked, on a very small scale, but are sufficient to convey a pretty accurate idea of the peculiarities of structure which have gradually become known. In many of the nebulae they are very remarkable, and seem even to indicate the presence of dynamical laws we may perhaps fancy to be almost within our grasp.

On examining these sketches it will at once be remarked, as stated by the author, that the spiral arrangement so strongly developed in H. 1622, 51 Mesier, is traceable more or less distinctly in several of the sketches. More frequently, indeed, there is a nearer approach to a kind of irregular interrupted annular disposition of the luminous material, than to the regularity so striking in 51 Mesier; but it

can scarcely be doubted that these nebulae are systems of a very similar nature, seen more or less perfectly, and variously placed with reference to the line of sight. The author adverts to the description of this nebula by Mesier, Sir William Herschel and Sir John Herschel, and remarks, that taking the figure given by Sir John, and placing it as it would be seen with a Newtonian telescope, we shall at once recognise the bright convolutions of the spiral which were seen by him as a divided ring; thus with each increase of optical power the structure has become more complicated, and more unlike anything which we could picture to ourselves as the result of any form of dynamical law of which we find a counterpart in our system. After pointing out the importance of measurements and the difficulty of taking them satisfactorily, the author states that of a few of the stars with which the nebula is pretty well studded, measurements with reference to the principal nucleus were taken by his assistant, Mr. Stoney, in the spring of 1849, and that these have been repeated this year during the months of April and May, and also some measures taken from the centre of the principal nucleus to the apparent boundary of the spiral coils in different angles of position. A hope is then expressed that, as several of these stars are no doubt within reach of the great instruments at Pulkova and at Cambridge, U.S., the distinguished astronomers who have charge of them will consider the subject worthy of their attention.

The spiral arrangement of 51 Mesier was detected in the spring of 1845, and in the following spring an arrangement, also spiral, but of a different character, was detected in 99 Mesier. The author considers that 3239 and 2370 of Herschel's "Southern Catalogue" are very probably objects of a similar character; and as the same instrument does not appear to have revealed any trace of the form of 99 Mesier, he does not doubt that they are much more conspicuous, and therefore entertains the hope that, whenever the southern hemisphere shall be re-examined with instruments of great power, these two remarkable nebulae will yield some interesting result.

The author briefly refers to the other spiral nebulae discovered up to the present time, which are more difficult to be seen, and to clusters in the exterior stars of which there appears to be a tendency to an arrangement in curved branches. He then passes to the regular cumular nebulae, in which, although they are perceived at once to be objects of a very different character, there still seems to be something like a connecting link.

Among the nebulous stars two objects are stated to be well worthy of especial notice—No. 450 of Sir John Herschel's Catalogue, and *i* Orionis. A representation of No. 450, as seen with the six-foot telescope, is given. It has been several times examined, but as yet not the slightest indication of resolvability has been seen. The annular form of this object was detected by Mr. Stoney when observing alone, but Lord Rosse has since had ample opportunities of satisfying himself that the object has been accurately represented. A representation of *i* Orionis is likewise given. The remarkable feature in this object, the dark cavity not symmetrical with the star, was also discovered by Mr. Stoney when observing alone with the three-feet telescope. Lord Rosse has since seen it several times, and sketched it. A small double star *n, f, i* has similar openings, but are not so easily seen. These openings appear to be of the same character as the opening within the bright stars of the trapezium of Orion, the stars being at the edges of the opening. Had the stars been situated altogether within the openings, the suspicion that the nebula had been absorbed by the stars would perhaps have suggested itself more strongly. As it is, the author thinks we can hardly fail to conclude that the nebula is in some way connected with these bright stars, in fact that they are equidistant, and therefore, if the inquiries concerning parallax should result in giving us the distances of these bright stars, we shall have

* The Israelites delight in honouring his name beyond that of any mortal since the days of Moses, their great legislator, and Moses Maimonides, the philosopher. Dividing the history of their nation into two great periods, they say, from Moses to Moses (Maimonides)—and from Moses (Maimonides) to Moses (Mendelssohn).

† Humboldt's *Kosmos*, (vol. ii. p. 119, original edition,) in which this version is expressly adopted.

the distance of this nebula. The long elliptic or lenticular nebulae are stated to be very numerous, and three sketches of remarkable objects of this class are given. In proceeding with the re-examination of Sir John Herschel's Catalogue, several groups of nebulae have been discovered, in some of which nebulous connexion has been detected between individuals of the group, in others not. Sketches of some have been made and measures taken; but although the subject of grouped or knotted nebulae is considered one of deep interest, it has not yet been proceeded with far enough to warrant entering upon it in the present paper. The conclusion of the paper is occupied with remarks relating to each figure, in order to render the information conveyed by it more complete, and these are stated to be, for the most part, extracts selected from the Journal of Observations.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Monday. Closing Meeting.—The president, Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., in the Chair. Read:—1. "Notes on the Kubbabish, or Camel Arabs, nomadic tribes inhabiting the Desert between Dongola and Kordofan," by Mr. M. Parkyns. 2. "Geography of Eastern Africa," by Mr. MacQueen, with an account of the latest discovery, by the Rev. Mr. Krapf, of a snow-capped mountain to the N.W. of, and still higher than the renowned Kilimanjaro. 3. "Some information on the Northern Frontier of Nepal," by Lall Sing, (a member of the Nepalese Embassy at present in London) collected and communicated by the Hon. H. E. J. Stanley. According to Lall Sing, the boundary-line of the north frontier of Nepal is incorrectly laid down in all our best maps, and should be moved further north. The line should leave the boundary (as at present laid down) at Gosangthan, from which place westwards both slopes of the main chain of the Himalaya belong to Nepal. The boundary then runs along a ridge to the north of the Himalaya, including Mustang, a place about thirty miles from the foot of Dhawalagiri, and much in resort among pilgrims. From Mustang the frontier continues west, including the valley of Humla, with the head waters of the river Gogra. Lall Sing (who was present and was much applauded) stated, in answer to a question, that "the distance from the Nepal and Tibet frontier to the Bramaputra or Dsanpo, was about seven kos or fourteen miles." The Bramaputra is at this place said to be about as wide as the Thames at London, and fordable in some places. The paper was accompanied by sketches of Nepal, made during his stay in that country by Mr. J. E. Winterbottom, and by an original map of the Tibetan frontier by Mr. R. Strachey. The latter gentleman said that he had no doubt but that the proposed alteration in our maps of the Nepal frontier would be found to be substantially correct. Judging from the portion of the Himalaya which he had visited, he thought it highly probable that Mustang was similarly situated to Milam or Nili, both of which are considerably to the north of the great snowy peaks in their vicinity. The watershed of the chain which forms the actual boundary between Tibet and the British Himalayan provinces, is a truly natural frontier, following a line twenty or thirty miles more to the north than the line of the great snowy peaks, and the same thing would probably hold good in Nepal. Mr. Strachey exhibited, in the map hung up, the alterations in the Tibetan frontier which he had been enabled to lay down, and mentioned that his brother, Capt. H. Strachey, who had during the last two years been in Ladak, had collected materials for the construction of a new map of the western portion of Tibet, which would doubtless go far towards illustrating the geography of that part of Asia.

PETERSEN'S COMET.

The minimum distance of this comet from the earth will occur from the 12th to the 15th of the present month, and will be about 0.46 of the dis-

tance of the earth from the sun. The comet will then be situated near a line joining Arcturus and ϵ Virgo. The motion in right ascension, still very considerable, will diminish markedly, the movement in declination becoming actually very rapid. Towards the 23rd of July, the comet will pass into the neighbourhood of a Virgo. It will quit our horizon about the 11th or 12th of August, but will still be visible in the southern hemisphere to the end of September. Its brightness, increasing, will be at its maximum about the 25th inst. Within the last fortnight, notwithstanding bright moonlight, it was very visible with glasses of low power. At Parma, early in June, with an achromatic telescope of Leveboul's, of four inches aperture and a power of 65, it was seen as a large and brilliant nebulosity, with a stellar nucleus visible at intervals, and with some traces of a tail, which developed itself irregularly in different directions, but more particularly in opposition to the comet's path.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, June 29th. Members' Prizes.—On Tuesday last, the Members' Prizes for the best dissertations in Latin prose were adjudged as under:—

Bachelors.—Subject, "Monumenta priscae artis in Assyria nuper reperta." C. B. Scott, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College. **Undergraduates.**—Subject, "Homerus et Shakespeare inter se collati." J. G. Burn, Trinity College; 2. J. B. Mayor, St. John's College.

Burney Prize.—On Wednesday the Burney Prize for the best essay on "The unity of design, which pervades the successive dispensations of Religion recorded in the Scriptures, is an argument for the truth of Revelation," was adjudged to A. J. Carver, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College. —*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Chancellor's Prizes for 1851.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz.:—

For Latin Verse.—"Parthenonis Ruine." *For an English Essay.*—"What form of Political Constitution is most favourable to the Cultivation of the Fine Arts?"

For a Latin Essay.—"Demosthenis et Ciceronis inter se Comparatio." *Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.*—For the best Composition in English Verse.—"Ninveh."

CAMBRIDGE, Jun. 29th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor of Divinity.—G. M. Slatter, St. Peter's College. **Doctor of Laws.**—J. Blencowe, Christ's College. **Incorporate M.A. from Dublin.**—T. R. Bentley, Emmanuel College.

And the undermentioned gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts:—R. Bamford, R. Bendyshe, R. Boyer, A. B. Burton, C. Ruxton, J. J. Carne, T. Cox, C. Evans, J. P. Haines, J. Howe, B. Maudslayi, J. Sowerby, T. H. Tait, W. C. Temple, and J. M. Valpy, Trinity College; J. J. Barlow, T. B. Bensted, A. C. Bland, R. T. Burton, J. R. Charlesworth, M. Fearnley, T. G. Galloway, R. Holt, W. L. Newham, J. W. Pieters, M. Sadler, H. Sandford, C. Scott, J. B. Serjeant, S. Trueman, E. Whieldon, R. Whittaker, and W. R. Wilson, St. John's College; J. H. Chowne, W. W. Herringham, J. Parnell, W. Pattinson, St. Peter's College; J. H. Fairbanks, Clare Hall; J. H. Boardman, J. P. Clayton, Caius College; R. Woodhouse, Trinity Hall; J. Eagles, J. A. Fell, H. W. Ferrier, J. Stock, W. F. Welch, W. Willmott, Corpus Christi Coll.; E. Fox, W. Thackeray, Queen's Coll.; W. J. Jay, H. Marland, W. Ogle, Catherine Hall; R. B. Matthews, Jesus College; J. E. W. Rotton, R. B. Smythies, C. Treacy, E. F. Ventris, Emmanuel College.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday.—Zoological, 9 p.m.
Wednesday.—Literary Fund, 3 p.m.—Royal Botanic (Promenade), 3 1/2 p.m.—Archaeological Association (Adjournment), 8 1/2 p.m.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, OXFORD.

The paper by Mr. Daniel Wilson, read at Oxford on Thursday last week, and which we promised to give entire, (as of public interest,) is as follows:—The subject of Treasure-trove has by no means been overlooked by Scottish antiquaries; several steps have been taken during past years, as well as in the present session, by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, to represent to the officers of Her Majesty's Exchequer, the unsatisfactory and altogether injurious results of the present law, by

which all Treasure-trove falls to the Crown; nor have these efforts been altogether unavailing. So far as I can judge, I believe the proceedings of the Scottish Exchequer are misunderstood in England. I therefore inclose you, with this, a printed circular,* drawn up in consequence of the representations of the Scottish antiquaries, and forwarded in 1846, by the Queen's Remembrancer for Scotland, to the Procurator Fiscal of every Scottish county. From this you will see that the officers of the Scottish Exchequer are actuated by a sincere desire for the promotion of Archaeological pursuits, and at the same time carry out the present law in a very liberal spirit. Whatever objects of antiquity they do obtain are presented to the various public Museums, not in Scotland only, but in England, the duplicates of our most valuable hoards of coins having been repeatedly sent to the British Museum. While I am satisfied that the present law is radically defective, I think these facts cannot be too strongly brought forward, as I fear that much of the present opposition to the Scottish law of Treasure-trove originates in a selfish rather than a liberal spirit.

I am not aware what is the general feeling among English antiquaries, but the universal desire in Scotland is to have the Danish law adopted as our model. It may seem at first sight unreasonable that a landed gentleman should be deprived of relics found on his estate, or an antiquary of those which he may have acquired by gift or purchase, but a very little consideration of the practical bearing of the question must greatly modify such feelings. When we consider the circumstances under which the most valuable relics are generally brought to light—by the ploughman, the ditcher, the railway navvy, and the like—it must be obvious that any law which gave the landed proprietor a right to the Treasure-trove on his own estate, would practically be a dead letter; and when we remember that these invaluable relics which at present fall a sacrifice to boorish cupidity and ignorance, are the elements from whence we aim at reasoning out by legitimate induction the primitive records of our own race, and the earliest chapters of our national history, it will surely be admitted that every intelligent and educated man has a far deeper interest in their preservation than in their mere possession.

The more men enter into the true spirit of archaeological inquiry as a worthy and elevated pursuit, the more likely are they to view it in a generous and liberal spirit, and one of the fruits of this I cannot but think will be, that private collections altogether will be less encouraged than they now are. How often do we see the fruits of a lifetime pass under the auctioneer's hammer, on the decease of its owner, and not simply be dispersed,

* "SIR,—As I have been given to understand, that very frequently articles of *Treasure-trove* are appropriated by the finders of them to their own use, or retained by these into whose hands they may have come by purchase or otherwise, and not accounted for to Her Majesty, whereby many rare and valuable articles of antiquity are lost, in a measure, to the use of the public generally, being locked up in private Museums and Collections, instead of being, as is usually the case with reported *Treasure-trove*, presented by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to Public Institutions, I beg to call your attention to the fact, that, by law, all articles found or discovered, the owners of which are unknown, fall to the Crown, according to the maxim, '*Quod nullius est, ad dominum Regis.*'"

"Whenever, therefore, it comes to your knowledge that any such articles have been discovered in your district, I request you to take immediate steps for recovery thereof on behalf of the Crown, and forthwith to report the matter to me."

"And I may mention, for the encouragement of the Finders or Holders of such articles to deliver the same up to the proper Officers, for Her Majesty's use, that while the concealment or detention of them is severely punishable by law, the Lords of the Treasury are in the practice of giving rewards to such of the discoverers as are in circumstances to require them, and of refunding to others the sums they may have advanced in the purchase thereof, when such purchase has been made honestly and not collusively."

"While on this subject I would remind you that Waifs and Strays also belong, and should be accounted for, to Her Majesty, unless the Proprietor on whose lands they are found has a grant of Waifs, &c."

"I request you to make these instructions known to the principal Officers in your district.—I am, &c."

but practically annihilated,—the history which gave the true value to the objects being lost, and valuable archaeological treasures thereby converted into mere curiosities, fit only to rank with the cracked china of a modern drawing-room. There are few who have engaged very earnestly in archaeological pursuits, who have not experienced the mortifications attendant on an attempt to trace out relics referred to by former writers, but which, when in private hands, vanish with the generation of their finders. There is something, indeed, peculiarly disheartening in the idea, that of the multitudes of valuable archaeological treasures thus brought to light from generation to generation, nearly the whole are either recovered only to be destroyed, or at best to be buried in an oblivion scarcely less effectual than the alluvium or the tumult from whence they were dug. This, moreover, applies to archaeology in a way that it does to no other science, since, with the solitary exception of numismatic relics, our treasures acknowledge no duplicates, like those of the geologist or the naturalist. I trust, therefore, that whatever measures the Institute may devise, they will be conceived in a large and liberal spirit. The present law of Treasure-trove in Scotland unquestionably stands in need of amendment. Its operation is worse than useless. It holds out a strong temptation to the destruction of relics; and has, within my own knowledge, led to this in the case of very valuable discoveries. It interposes, moreover, a most annoying impediment in the way of all antiquarian research. Not only does the archaeologist find the possessors of relics unwilling to communicate information regarding them, but even after he has obtained it he is frequently restrained from publishing, or compelled to do so under restraints calculated to discredit his statements, if not to defeat his purpose. Even the reports of our Scottish Society's meetings have frequently to be suppressed, in relation to the most important discoveries, as the only condition on which we can obtain a sight of objects of value.

The important point, however, to be borne in remembrance is, that the mere abolition of the present Scottish law will do little good. In the case of the celebrated Norrie's Law Armour, for example, it would leave General Durham's heirs in undisturbed possession of the stray waifs of that invaluable hoard rescued from the crucible, amounting in all only to some 25 ounces, out of above 400 ounces of silver relics—but it would do nothing to prevent the same fate befalling the next valuable discovery stumbled on by some selfish or illiterate hind. The farm-servant, or the navy, would still carry the gold armillæ, or silver gorgets and fibule, to the neighbouring goldsmith, as heretofore, and the archaeologist would be left to fulminate his unheeded anathemas against the wretched spirit of covetousness which discovers the records of a thousand years back only to destroy them. Scottish antiquaries were not without hope that giving sufficient publicity to the liberal intentions of the Scottish Exchequer would have done much to obviate the cause of complaint as to the destruction of archaeological relics; but in this they have been disappointed, chiefly owing to the fact that, in the present form of the law, it is not the actual finder, but the proprietor of the land, who has any power to claim the fulfilment of the liberal designs of the Exchequer. When the ploughman or ditcher chances on a valuable hoard, he is afraid of the farmer, and the farmer, again, is equally subject to his superior; or, again, in the case of the railway labourer,—above him is the contractor, and then the engineer, secretary, directors, &c., so that all chance of archaeological relics reaching public collections is cut off. But while I feel no hesitation in regarding the destruction of such objects of antiquity as justly considered criminal in the eye of the law, it is worthy of consideration whether there is really such great difference between the ignorant ploughman who secretly carries off the gold torque or armilla, or the hoard of coins, to the village

watchmaker, and the landed proprietor who, equally in defiance of the law, conceals the same objects in his own cabinet. Both defeat the ends of the archaeologist, and the latter certainly lends no slight countenance or encouragement to the former.

The only effectual cure for the evil is the modification of the present law, so that the actual finder, whoever he be, shall have a legal right to compensation and reward on delivering up any relic he may have discovered, and shall also be personally responsible and liable to punishment on failing to do so. Scottish antiquaries are, I believe, unanimous in desiring that the law should be rendered similar to that which has already proved of such practical value in Denmark, and mainly contributed to the establishment of the magnificent collection in the Christiansborg Palace at Copenhagen, which attracts visitors both from Europe and America. I cannot better express the desired change, than in the words of the distinguished Danish antiquary, Mr. Worsaae, in a letter with which I have been favoured during the present season. After describing the former state of the Danish law, which exactly corresponded to the one now in operation in Scotland, he remarks:—"The effect of this was that very few or none antiquities of gold or silver were preserved for the museum. By the present law the finder gets the remuneration; the owner of the soil only gets the value. Another measure is to pay the finder as soon as possible. By these means very few antiquities of gold or silver are lost, &c."

After commenting on the entire suitability of this law for accomplishing all that British archaeologists desire, Mr. Wilson concluded his paper with some observations on the evils resulting from the present isolation of archaeological studies. Referring to the benefits likely to arise from their coming more directly in contact with the ethnologist, the geologist, and even the chemist and the natural philosopher, Mr. Wilson wound up with some remarks on the absurdity of having a British Museum filled with antiquities of every country but Britain.*

The Rev. J. L. Petit read a paper on "Sherborne Church," which is now under "restoration," and, in his opinion, not so agreeable to archaeological principles as according to the usual mode when such buildings were beautified, A. B. and C. D., churchwardens, as we see inscribed on them in their "improved" condition.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

June 26th.—Mr. S. R. Solly, V.P., in the chair. Chevalier Zahn exhibited several series of lithochromatic plates, copied from the frescoes and mosaics of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabia; during a ten years' investigation of those interesting remains on the spot. The beauty of the designs and the delicacy of the colours elicited the warmest encomiums. Mr. Planché read some interesting documents relating to the early history of Leadenhall and neighbourhood, showing how the property in that part of London came into the possession of the Nevills, in 1309, who were the first possessors mentioned by Stowe. Mr. A. White exhibited a curious carved Boss, formerly in the east cloister of the Priory of St. Bartholomew the Great, in Smithfield, which he had rescued from destruction some time since. It represents an Abbot, or Prior, and an Abbess, standing face to face, with their staffs over their shoulders, and holding up a beam of wood, which passes longitudinally before the two figures. The subject here represented caused considerable discussion. Dr. Bell supposed it might have reference to the Premonstratensian order,

* The trustees would do well to see that national antiquities, as soon as purchased for the British Museum, be promptly and properly catalogued. The vast accumulations in this great storehouse are actually unknown, we suspect, even to the officers of the Institution, and they are almost totally unclassified, and their localities usually forgotten.—Ed. L. G.

founded by Norbert of Magdeburg, which ordered that each foundation should consist of a monastery and convent, under the same roof, under the rule of the Abbess. It was likewise suggested that the female figure might be the representation of some benefactress, especially as there are indications of a coronet on the head. Mr. White brought the general history of the Priory and Hospital before the meeting, and illustrated the subject by plans and drawings. The consideration of this subject was adjourned to the next meeting, and a day fixed for a visit to the remains of the Priory.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Sculpture.

1293, "Model of a statue of Prince Alfred," Mrs. Thorncroft. One of four statues that have been executed in marble, and published, if we remember rightly, under the title of "Autumn." There is nothing very original in the design, or grapes being the characteristic of the season, though the modelling is highly creditable to the lady. It struck us, also, from the profusion of fruit, and the way the Prince grasps them, that he might be called a greedy boy.

1294, marble group—"a Huntress with a Leveret and Greyhound," R. J. Wyatt. A week ago we had to announce the death of the sculptor of this work. Again looking upon this beautiful and faultless group, and comparing it with all the works around it, adds deeply to our regret; for it plainly shows how ill we could afford to lose so eminent a man; but have now to say—as last year—the year before—and years preceding that,—that he has presented very perfect productions to his admiring country, as a reference to our pages will show; for it was not at his death that we discovered his genius, remembering full well his groups of "Ino with the infant Bacchus,"—some fifteen years ago,—"Flora and Zephyr," "The Nymph Eucharis and Cupid," "Diana taking a Thorn from a Greyhound's Foot," "Lilla Asleep," "The Shepherd Boy," "Girl going to Bath"—not least of all, "Penelope," in her Majesty's collection.

1295, Group of "Virginius and Daughter," in marble, P. Macdowell. Three years ago, when the model was exhibited, the only objections seemed to be, the comparative smallness of the head, and the manner in which Virginius held the knife. The latter, we have again to say, militates strongly against the feeling of compassion, sentiment, or heroism, and apparently turns the sacrifice into an act of butchery. The simple fact of the outstretched arm, with the point of the knife turned upwards, is the cause of this, and could easily have been obviated had the instrument been held like a dagger, and without doubt the correct way. It may be urged, that to have turned the hand, the line which the arm now takes would have been destroyed, and the composition injured. True, it would have been so, but there can be no absolute reason why it could not be as we suggested, and the action of the arm as well as the force of the vow retained. Like all Mr. Macdowell's works, it is very carefully and beautifully wrought: the undraped parts of Virginia are really nature, and nature of the most exquisite and elevated character. At the same time, let us not be misunderstood; we do not condemn his group because we reject one passage.

1308, "Psyche," by the same; illustrating two lines from Mrs. Tighe's poem—

"Her sorrowing heart,
Recalled her absent love with bitter sighs."

And here the artist is more upon his own ground, for we cannot but think his chief excellence lies in, and his fame will live by, that sweet sentiment of purity, with which he has invested all his creations of girlhood. Here we have it in its fullest sense, wedded with the same loveliness of form which he gave us in his "Reading Girl," "Prayer," and "Early Sorrow."

1296, Statue in marble, of "Rebekah," Mr. Theod. By this, or 1307, group in marble of the "Prodigal Son," Mr. Theod. has done nothing to advance the reputation of the exhibition, or his own. There is a sad poverty of conception, and hard, thankless, and cold treatment and execution; but even worse is 1298, "Ophelia," B. E. Spence. "The young and tender" creation of the poet is here represented by a clumsy vulgar matron, who, as a friend remarked, "ought to be married, if she is not." What are some of our sculptors about? Do they love the arts less, or money more, and so work for that? It is lamentable to find a man like Bailly contributing seven works, yet nothing worthy of his great and deserved fame. Weekes also is not advancing this year, and gives only a snatch of nature, in his "Suppliant," 1304, where the child is fairly modelled, and that is all. More we could say and name, but shall confine ourselves to those who command praise; and if we do not entirely agree with 1299, "Alfred the Great encouraged to the pursuit of learning by his Mother," T. Thorneycroft; sure we are it is an effort quite in the right direction. The drapery, for instance, is not an unmeaning mass piled on, in the vain delusion of covering defective form. Form we have, clearly and distinctly pronounced, though the group is as ill placed for finding it out as any in the room, *alias* cellar.

1305, "Nymphs," W. C. Marshall; a plaster model of two females, one crouching in a state of alarm, while the other, with shaded eyes, is gazing on, or watching for the cause. If not quite original, yet is it very meritorious as a composition, well placed, and one we trust to see translated into a more enduring material, for it well deserves it. As much we may say for 1303, "Beatrice," J. Hancock, from the *Nuora* of Dante, as it is a figure of much sweetness and purity, and claims our cordial admiration; furthermore, the onward motion, as if walking, is finely preserved.

1316, "A Bather," J. Lawlor. The name, as usual, is the excuse for a nude figure. This ought to have been brought more prominently forward, for though a plaster model, it would be more acceptable than some marbles we could mention. The sculptor's name is new to us, but not to be forgotten.

1321, "A Monumental Sketch," and 1368, "Medallion of Miss Cross," both by J. Edwards; they are two small works in plaster, finished with the greatest possible taste and care. No exceptions must be made, for the latter is as chaste and beautifully wrought a medallion as we ever saw. Judging from the touch, this artist is a contributor, and worthily, to the medals now exhibiting at the Society of Arts.

1323, Group, "Charity," E. B. Stephens. This we have seen before, and stated how much we liked it, but, if not mistaken, under some other title than that which it now bears. There are several bas-reliefs from *Comus*, by F. M. Miller, which show great taste in treatment.

1455, "Madonna and Child," E. Davis, may be noticed as an honour to him. We have now only to notice the busts to end our task this year, but must say a worse collection we have seldom, if ever, seen; there are some seventy or eighty, yet seven or eight only are first-rate, the rest are very far behind—mere inanimate maps of a face. 1318, "Marble bust of S. Christie, Esq., M.P.," A. Gately, is one that may be distinguished from many for careful finish and attention paid to nature. We also give due praise to the following:—1373, "Mendelssohn Bartholdy," by P. Hollins. 1381, "S. Christie, M.P.," A. Gately. 1396, "Capt. R. J. Elliott, R.N., Founder of the Sailors' Home, and 'F. W. L. Ross, Esq.," by J. Durham, who has justified his Lind and Guizot reputation in these busts. We may note of the latter that the likeness struck us as nearly resembling the massive features of the great English moralist, Dr. Johnson; but with this difference, that it was the doctor looking benevolent instead of saturnine.

1429, "Chevalier Bunsen," W. Behnes. We may here remark this is the first time we remember

to have seen plaster models on the lower shelves, where good models always ought to be, to the exclusion of bad marble busts. Behnes has produced a very clever head, and remarkably like the estimable original.

1431, "Marble bust of the late W. Etty, R.A.," M. Noble. A very fine and spirited head, a little severe perhaps, but decidedly one of the best portraits of the year.

1434, "William Amory, Esq.," and 1436, "Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.," both by H. Weekes. We incline to think it must, from the frequent failures, be very difficult to produce good posthumous likenesses. Mr. Weekes, however, may congratulate himself upon complete success in both instances.

Of Lough we have spoken in his own gallery, and need not remark on his minor contributions to the Exhibition of the Academy, of which he is not a member.

SIGHTS OF LONDON.

TOWARDS the close of the season the lounge may still have a pleasant stroll to sights in London. We have described and criticised many within the last three months, but were rewarded during a forenoon this week with a view of the following:—

1. Mosaic of "Bellerophon slaying the Hydra," brought from Autun in France, where it was discovered nine feet under the ground, and recovered, to be one of the finest, if not altogether the grandest Roman work of its kind to be seen on the surface of the earth. The demigod seated on Pegasus, with both his limbs on one side of the animal, has just descended from the skies, and strikes the hydra in the open mouth with his spear, as St. George is represented in killing the dragon. But the hydra has two heads—the one pierced, that of a goat; the other, of a lioness. It is impossible to form any idea of the wonderful spirit, breadth, and lofty character of this composition without seeing it. It far surpasses any design or execution in this style of art which we ever witnessed; and is, we should think, the noblest specimen in the world of Augustan Mosaic. The centre piece is a circle 7½ feet in diameter, and nearly filled by the figures. The border also is very beautiful, and the whole is 35 feet by 30, in most perfect preservation.

2. The "Likeness of Lord Palmerston," the Bellerophon of our foreign affairs, is exhibiting at Messrs. Colnaghi's, and is a well-coloured, well-posed, and able whole-length portrait. It does great credit to the pencil of Mr. Partridge; and when we consider the *éclat* of its presentation to Lady Palmerston, we may be sure it will make a very popular engraving.

3. A "Portrait of Shakspeare," by Mr. Ford Madox Brown, is also on exhibition at Messrs. Dickinson's. It is composed from all the likenesses attributed to the bard, the Chandos, Mr. Nicoll's, the engravings, &c., &c., and it is but justice to the artist to say, that he has produced a very striking and interesting work. Shakspeare is so much the creature of our imagination, that it is no easy task to "realize" aught we can acknowledge with satisfaction; and it is therefore much praise to confess, that in personal character, costume, and accessories, Mr. Brown has accomplished an ambitious and difficult design in a manner very honourable to his talents.

4. "Demigod," "Secretary of State," and "Immortal Bard," have passed before our eyes, and, as after a splendid opera, we come to the ballet at Mr. Grundy's; Amalia Ferraris, an aerial figure of infinite lightness (not levity), grace, and beauty, is certainly one of the most captivating of its class. The drawing is extremely sweet, and the engraving preserves it thoroughly.

5. "Muller's Sketches." The remaining portion of these interesting works was sold by Christie and Manson this week, consisting of more than 300 pieces, chiefly sketches in water-colour, but some finished works in oil; they realized very high prices.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Wednesday.

A BRACE of *savans*—M. Barral and M. Bixio—(the latter a representative of the people, to boot), have attracted public attention this week by a daring balloon ascent, to repeat certain scientific experiments made nearly fifty years ago by the lately deceased Gay Lussac. With more pluck than common sense, the two worthies took the management of the balloon on themselves, albeit they knew no more of aerial navigation than of flying; and the consequence was, that they placed their lives in fearful jeopardy, and at last came down to earth with a bump which nearly shook them to bits. But I must relate their expedition to you somewhat in detail.

The main object of it was to make experimental calculations to elucidate the law by which the temperature decreases as you rise in the air, and to ascertain the exact composition of the beds or layers of air. Upwards of two months were occupied in preparing for the expedition—that is, in deciding what experiments should be made, how they should be made, where they should be made, and with what instruments they should be made; and last, but not least, in making the instruments—this last a labour of great difficulty, but which was executed with exquisite skill by M. Regnault. Most of our principal *savans* had a hand in drawing up the scientific programme to be executed by the two bold adventurers;—and Arago, in particular, spent great time over it. Every point of it was discussed and studied with the greatest care; not the minutest detail was overlooked.

The voyagers, it was settled, should leave the earth at sunrise; should ascend higher into the heavens than mortal man has yet penetrated; should make stages of 2000 metres, and at each stage effect a series of experiments and observations; should remain for several hours sailing about and experimentalizing at the enormous height of 12000 yards; and finally, towards the close of day, should descend stage by stage, and repeat the experiments. A list of the different instruments they took with them would almost fill one of your columns; suffice it to say that there were barometers, thermometers, thermometers *à minima*, hygrometers, psychrometers, polariscopes—in a word, everything which is employed in this branch of science.

Whilst all this care was bestowed on the scientific part of the expedition, the more material part was sadly neglected. Instead of getting an excellent balloon, supplied with every convenience which the most accomplished aeronauts could suggest, the travellers contented themselves with hiring a battered oily thing, full of holes, from a public exhibitor; and, when filled, it turned out to be too big for the network in which it had to be placed. This caused the car to be inconvenient and even dangerous proximity to the balloon, and this inconvenience was increased by heavy rain, still more contracting the net-work. To complete the bungling, no allowance was made for the dilation of the gas; and, finally, as I have said, neither of the two *savans* had the slightest idea of the *practical* management of balloons. The weather, too, was most unfavourable—the rain falling heavily, the wind blowing strongly. Indeed, it was not without quaking hearts that their friends saw the two gentlemen take their departure.

The ascent took place at twenty-seven minutes past ten on Saturday morning, from the Observatory, in presence of M. Arago and a select scientific circle. The huge machine, which had long been rolling impatiently to and fro, and had been with difficulty controlled by thirty-seven men, rose the moment it was released with such great rapidity as to cause some inconvenience to our two adventurers. In two minutes they were lost sight of, having penetrated a thick cloud. It took them fifteen minutes to pass through this cloud, and

during that time they saw not a gleam of daylight. The cloud, they calculate, must have been of the extraordinary depth of about 3000 yards. On emerging from it, they found above them the immense blue sky, glittering with light;—*—*was, they say, a magnificent spectacle. At that spot the thermometer marked 7° (the reader will bear in mind that I retain the French figures); the column of the barometer was forty-five centimetres eighty-two centimes; and the height above the level of the sea was 4242 yards. The lucky application of the polariscope at the proper moment, enabled the travellers to ascertain what M. Arago had always maintained,—that there was no trace of polarised light in clouds.

The dry atmosphere and the action of the sun abstracted the damp which the balloon had absorbed, and made it so much lighter. This added to its ascending power, and it rose with what the travellers now describe as alarming rapidity; but at that moment they were too much occupied with their instruments to pay attention to it. Neither did they observe that the pressure of the atmosphere having become less, the gas dilated more and more.

At fifty-nine minutes past ten the movement of the barometer, after oscillating some little time, stopped. The balloon was now in an atmosphere of a density equal to its own, and it required to be relieved of ballast to rise higher.

The travellers prepared to make a series of experiments and observations. They noticed that the thermometer had become covered with a slight coat of ice, and they ascertained by the barometer that they were at a height of 5893 yards above the level of the sea.

But there they were obliged to stop. To their dismay, they all at once saw that the balloon had swollen to such an extent, that it had fallen below the circle to which the car was attached, and that it threatened to burst. M. Barral attempted to open the valve, to allow of an escape of gas; but the cord of the valve had become entangled, and would not work. In trying to unloose the cord, M. Barral unfortunately tore a hole in the balloon, and at the same moment he and his companion were enveloped in an atmosphere of gas, which threatened to suffocate them. A glance at their barometer showed them that the escape of gas had caused them to commence falling with great rapidity. The rent in the balloon became longer, and the gas necessarily continued to escape still faster. Downwards still they went at a fearful speed; evidently they were threatened with destruction. They threw away their ballast—that stopped their downward movement, but it was only for a moment: they then threw away their provisions and wine—but still they continued to fall: their greatcoats and rugs went—even their shoes followed—but still they descended with awful speed. Notwithstanding they stood about as fair a chance of being dashed to pieces as men could possibly desire, they heroically refused to abandon their instruments. At last they reached the earth, and the shock fortunately was less violent than they had anticipated. It was in a field planted with vines that the balloon fell. By this time the huge machine had entirely lost its natural shape; it resembled a great sail. The wind drove it on with considerable speed, and our two aeronauts went bump, bump, bump against the ground. How were they to get out? was the question. It was impossible for both to escape at the same moment; and if one only jumped out, the balloon, by being suddenly lightened, might carry the other—Heaven knows whither. At length M. Barral flung himself with his face to the ground, and told M. Bixio to hold him by the leg. This was done; and after being dragged some little distance, Barral succeeded in catching hold of one of the sticks against which the vine is trained, and he held fast until Bixio alighted.

The field in which the two gentlemen found themselves was at Dampmart, not far from Meaux, to the east of Paris. The precise moment at which

they commenced falling was seven minutes past eleven, and at fourteen minutes past they touched the earth. Thus they fell nearly 6000 yards in seven minutes. Quick travelling, wasn't it?

Such is a brief account of this remarkable expedition. It does great honour to the love of science and the courage of the two gentlemen: but, in Heaven's name, what are we to think of their extravagant folly in trusting themselves to a wretched old balloon, without the slightest practical notion of balloon management? None but *savans* could be guilty of such an extraordinary freak. Our travellers threaten to repeat their voyage: if they should do so, let us hope that they will prove that scientific daring is not incompatible with ordinary prudence and common sense.

Although scientifically the expedition had not the importance which had been hoped for, it has (as already mentioned) demonstrated two facts, to which M. Arago attaches considerable value, viz., that the light of the clouds is not polarized, and that there are clouds of a depth of 3000 yards. It may be added, also, that from a comparison of the few experiments made by the travellers, with the observations taken at the Observatoire during their absence, the probability is, that the temperature of the higher atmospheric regions varies in nearly the same degree as that of the surface of the earth.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

A Storm in France has devastated three leagues of the crops of wheat, oats, tobacco, and rape, in the vicinity of Rennes, Brittany.

Storm in Spain.—From Spanish journals we learn that on the 11th of June, a shower of hailstones caused fearful destruction about Calatrava, in the province of Ciudad-Réal. Some of the stones weighed from six to eight ounces. 20,000 olive-trees and 150,000 vines have been destroyed. The wheat crop is entirely lost. Three persons lost their lives, and several others were wounded; in the surrounding country great numbers of dead birds were found.

Lisbon.—The restoration of the Marine Observatory here is contemplated by the government. The intention appears to be to devote it specially to observations of the zenithal stars—a study of peculiar scientific interest in this latitude.

Paris.—The Academy have elected M. Fremy, as the successor of the late M. Gay-Lussac, to the chair of general chemistry in the Museum of Natural History. Out of forty-three votes, M. Fremy obtained thirty-nine and M. Balard one. The other three were blank.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851?

THE Industry of All Nations will hardly surpass the industry of the scheming gentry who have brought this design into so lamentable a pass. We raised our warning voice at the beginning of the game; nearly every card of which since played out has but served to demonstrate the folly of setting persons on horseback, for the leading of a great national purpose, who had no business to be anywhere but in the rear. The efforts to counteract this original error have been almost nugatory; for the old agency, as was a natural consequence, has continued to leaven the mass; and you might devise commissions and committees to the end of time, and the subdivision of everything to be accomplished, patching without mending matters one iota. No satisfactory issue could be effected; and the jealousy and suspicion awakened by the tricky doings of these parties were quite sufficient to paralyse the subscription, as they have done in all the great manufacturing and commercial communities. They have no faith in these well-salaried propagandists; and where there is no credit, the world need not be told that the attempt to draw the trading classes into any speculation must be made in vain.

We deeply regret the impositions practised upon the unsuspicious mind of Prince Albert, and the annoyance to which they have already exposed him in an endeavour of the most patriotic and generous character. The question is, can the design be now retrieved for next year, and how?

It is said that nearly £64,000 have been subscribed, but no account has been given of the amount collected, and the travelling expenses which have attended the numerous expeditions of well-paid functionaries, and the salaries of many subordinates whose names have never been heard, but which, we are assured, reach no inconsiderable sum, to deduct from the apparent total of the whole. Let us presume, then, that there are £50,000 realized by very active, and, for such a purpose, very disgraceful modes of proceeding. Unless we had the proofs before us, we could not have believed that a canvass has taken place throughout London, and we dare say other places, from door to door; which we have never known except in the sellers of paltry articles, and begging impostors, who leave specimens of their commodities with ungarded servants, promising to call for them or their price on the following day. Surely the Prince, and the better order of his advisers, could not be cognizant of so low and contemptible a method of raising money for a great national and world-wide undertaking. The disgust it has created has been all but fatal to the subscription. The lowest class of number publication vendors could not more pertinaciously fudge off their worthless wares; and we have absolutely known instances where respectable persons received the intimations as light-fingered expedients to gain access to their houses, and remained on the watch at the appointed hours; hardly then to be convinced that the individual waiting upon them was a "representative of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," and engaged on an honourable mission.

But the chief objects at present in dispute are the building for the Exhibition and its site. Mr. Tite estimates the former at 95,000*l.*; Mr. Donaldson, one of the committee, declares it will not cost so much. Many people think it will cost much more. It seems that the erection is to be of solid materials, for a temporary purpose, which on the face of it looks like a strange anomaly. If it is to be of this description, were it not better not to run it up in a hurry, nor choose for its site a spot where it could not be permitted to remain. Why not select a place where it might endure for a length of time commensurate with the expense, and be applied to the multitude of purposes, from year to year, for which the metropolis is always sought as the centre. Why not buy a freehold, and make it permanent for all kinds of exhibitions, cattle shows, monster concerts, and other matters, which would pay for keeping it up, instead of using it for six months, and then being at the heavy cost of clearing it away at great loss, and cutting up a neighbourhood to an extent that could not for a long time, if ever, be recovered.

With the objections to the site in Hyde Park we shall not concern ourselves. It has been discussed enough, and with great exaggeration of argument; but the only remark we shall make upon it, is, that the climax of discontent it has elicited only proves the hollowness of the preceding professions of zeal for the success of the design, and the real unpopularity with which it is, and has been, viewed. Had it been otherwise, twice the amount required to carry it into effect would long since have been in the bankers' hands. The working of the public press, the puffery and cajolery, would have achieved their intended job; and we would not see, as within the last fortnight, the most eulogistic supporters of the measure turn round to follow the tide, and abuse everything they had hitherto panegyrized in the most magniloquent style. Of the

* A debate in Lords and Commons on Thursday night ended in adherence to the site, unless proceedings in Chancery by the Indwellers in Kensington Gore put a stop to it. The majority in the Commons was conclusively large; and after all, if Hyde Park were proscribed, see how not where an eligible place could be found.—Ed. L. G.

mayor's nest at the Egyptian Hall, a contemporary, almost falling into convulsions at the overwhelming splendour of the vision, wrote thus, in the cant phraseology of the *Æsthetic alias Suggestive school* :—

"Indeed, another of the features of the time, the facilities of modern intercommunication, had its expression in this assemblage of widely scattered guests at a common banquet. —But these were not the only striking and significant utterances of the thing intended, at this remarkable banquet. If the gathering of the municipal chiefs of the land gave an air of earnestness and reality and feasibility to the magnificent and complicated work in hand,—the language of the Prince who projected it deepened the earnestness and confirmed the reality, while it enlarged the characters of the scheme. In the speech of Prince Albert the *philosophies* of the design and its practical possibilities were made clear by the help of one another."

Alas! all these post-prandial "utterances" of a Mansion-house dinner have vanished into thin air; and an ungrateful stomach is turned upon the "philosophies" shedding their light upon the "practical possibilities," (what are the unpractical?) and just because public opinion has at length been unmistakeably expressed on the subject, cruel condemnation and contempt are showered upon the design which was previously painted in these wonderfully learned and glowing colours :—

"Universality in regard to contributors, and completeness in regard to the objects to be contributed, are striking characteristics in the plan of the Exhibition of 1851. Men and women, too, from all nations are invited to it. Specimens of all the valuable products of their industry will be seen in it. The entire series of their work, from raw materials to finished fabrics—from the first germ of ingenuity in a rude simple tool, to the perfect complex machine—will be found there. The history of the arts of life, and the progress of mankind, will be traceable there, from the lonely cave still inhabited by the African Bushmen on the hill side, to the crowded city where these multitudinous objects are collected,—from the slow and shapeless trunk of a tree to the symmetrical winged ship,—from the detection of steam in the hollow iron balls of Hero and Solomon Caus, to its first application by the Marquis of Worcester, by Denis Papin, and by Capt. Savory, and to its wonderful development in the almost intellectual machinery of James Watt. The records of all time will be consulted, and the secrets of every region searched out, to enrich this peaceful gathering together of the fruits of human perseverance. This brilliant display of Science and Art, this glorious triumph of industry and commerce, will illustrate the tendency of our times to 'unity' of feeling, without needing the old delusion of the unity of empire. In principle nothing is wanting to it. Even the despised savage is to be called on for his mite on this occasion, to prove his community of origin with ours, and to support his claim to a common destiny."

And now to turn tail, and give all this the go-by, appears to be too bad; but it only exemplifies the old proverb, "See how we apples swim."

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

WE had the good fortune to partake of the sumptuous hospitalities which attend the anniversary of this great charity, on Wednesday the 26th ult., in the ancient and interesting Hall of Bridewell, Sir Peter Laurie, president, in the Chair. No place in the world but London could furnish such an entertainment, and it ought always to be remembered that it is paid for by the liberality of the stewards, and does not cost the charitable fund a single shilling!

But incalculably the most important matters connected with the Hospital and the Establishment for the reclamation and launch into honest and useful life of juvenile offenders, are the expensiveness, as far as they go, of two systems of the utmost national consequence—the Treatment of Insanity and the Reformation of Criminals. There is nothing in humanity that appeals more closely and urgently to the feelings of mankind, than is involved in these questions. Pity in the one case, and resentment in the other, are so apt to warp the judgment, that the consideration is perplexed, and we are beset by difficulties the most trying. Latterly, however, marked victories over ancient prejudices have been obtained in both instances, and we trust are but preludes to still farther improvements. Savage cruelty, where known, is no longer permitted to treat the hapless insane as if they were wild beasts; and society has been made to look to itself in order to ascertain how much it, and not the inevitable perpetrator, is answerable for the commission of early crime. We no longer expect the miracle of a child nursed in misery and sin being virtuous

and well-conducted; and punishing him for being what he could no more help than the night to obscure the light of day. Grapes cannot be gathered from thorns, and this we have found to be as certain in moral training and morals as in planting and horticulture. The sect of British Pharisees has been happily diminished, and it only requires Wisdom to carry us on successfully on the divergent and opposite roads.

The address of the chairman on this occasion (the 17th of his annual presidency) furnished the company with much gratifying assurance on both heads, and his statistics went to demonstrate how effectual proper management is in promoting the interesting objects to which we have alluded.

At Midsummer, last year, there remained in Bethlehem of

Curable Patients	229
Since admitted	325
	554

And so excellent had been the treatment (soothing, not exasperating) that the following returns were made :—

Cured	187
Convalescent and out on trial .	12
	199
Of the last class, farther, whose friends had not made any report	12
Uncured	87
Improper Objects, Paralytic, &c.	25
Died	22
	345
Remaining under treatment . .	209
	554

Were we to look back only twenty years, how different would be the account! Five times more the deaths, five times less the cures, and the larger proportion of the remnants in strait waistcoats, fetters, and chains, and filth, darkness, and degradation, without a glimpse of hope that reason should ever be restored, and man again enabled to stand erect and lift his countenance to Heaven!

In another division of the Hospital there are 75 incurables, the results of years; and 101 criminals.

The House of Occupations was next described by the president, and we learnt that there were 194 residents in that very humane institution. Within the year 57 had been provided for (including 12 in the Queen's, and 6 in the merchants' naval service;) 16 had been discharged at their own or friends' requests, and were now in situations; and 14 had been rewarded for good conduct and continuance in service. When we remember what is divinely said of saving but one sinner, we may find our hearts swelling in the contemplation of results of such an extent and beneficent nature. It is delightful to count the restoration of the lunatic and the salvation of the guilty by hundreds. Well might Sir Peter Laurie observe—"This is not a meeting to promote subscriptions, it is only an anniversary to rejoice that with our ample means we are doing so much. I may almost call our House of Occupations not only a training school, but a nursery for the navy. We have but one complaint to make. But few of our numerous governors visit the House of Occupations; and yet, can anything be more gratifying than to see our lunatics, and observe kindness instead of severity and harshness, and see the unfortunate working with tools, instead of as formerly in chains and straw. I am often called upon to give orders to foreigners, and after they have seen our hospital, they ask Where are the madmen? so astonished are they to see the quiet, and I may say reasonable conduct of the men and women; and we have also pupils from St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's. Thus we are benefiting ages to come by instruction and example. They cannot thank you, therefore you have the more merit. The funds are carefully managed,

and as our hospital has been doing good for 600 years, I hope it will remain till the end of time, or till it please a merciful Providence to render such hospitalities unnecessary."

We have only to iterate the prayer, and notice that the revenue of nearly 30,000*l.* is altogether the produce of voluntary contributions, and that Government has never been called upon for the grant of a single guinea. Such are the institutions which glorify the name of England, and go far to redeem any national errors which she may commit.

BIOGRAPHY.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

THE melancholy death of Sir Robert Peel, at nine minutes past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, in consequence of a fall from his horse on the preceding Saturday, has filled the country at large with a subject for grave reflection and lamentation. His published parliamentary speeches, and his patronage of the fine arts, bring him within the category of those who claim the notice of our journal. His distinction as a debater in the House of Commons was of the foremost order; and his countenance of our native arts and artists liberal in the extreme. Nor was he neglectful of the value of literature and science as essential elements in the prosperity of a nation, though in this respect his feeling was not so strong as it was with regard to the productions of the pencil. His noble gallery of pictures evinces his love for them, and the generosity with which he encouraged living talent and genius, as well as the spirit in which he extended his acquisitions to the precious works of old masters of every school. In politics we need not say how important a part he acted: his career must be largely connected with the history and intimately concerned with the fate of his country. The manner of his death is nearly assimilated to that of William the Third: on such trifling accidents depend the greatest human results,—the lives of individuals, the happiness of families, the condition of parties, the rule of countries, and the destinies of a world.

Captain Owen Stanley.—The Royal Geographical Society has recently lost one of its most esteemed members. In a letter just received from Sydney, the sudden death of Captain Owen Stanley, R.N. (son of the late Bishop of Norwich) is announced. The news of the death of his venerable father had just reached him, and within a few days this active commander expired. We forbear adding any reflections on this distressing event. The loss of such a man, and at such an interesting period of his life, just as he was about to reap some reward at least for a life of toil and successful labour, will be long felt in the service to which he was an ornament.

Newell Connop, Esq., a gentleman of high literary accomplishments, and long and intimately connected with the literary circles, died on the 30th ult., at Honeylands in Essex, after a severe and protracted illness. He was for several years a member of the council of the Royal Society of Literature.

George Cranston, Lord Corchoue, died at Corchoue, on Wednesday, the 26th of June. Lord Corchoue was related to the noble family of Cranston of Crailing, whose motto, "Ye shall want ere I want," was so redolent of Border feeling and morality. He has, as a lord of the Scottish Court of Session, speedily followed his friend and coadjutor, Lord Jeffrey. When a young advocate, George Cranston was distinguished for fine literary tastes and accomplishments; and produced, besides other compositions, some of the sweetest and most touching lyrics in modern song.

John Roby, Esq.,—The fears we expressed a fortnight ago were but too well founded. Mr. Roby, the banker of Rochdale, and the author of *Lancashire Traditions*, and other popular publications, was the unfortunate individual drowned in the wreck of the *Orion*. He was proceeding to Edinburgh with his wife and family, when he thus untimely perished, and left them to lament an irreparable loss.

MUSIC.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—As a relief to the *Tempesta*, Bellini's *Capuletti e Montecchi* was produced on Saturday. Madame Frezzolini the *Giulietta*, Mdle. Parodi the *Romeo*, Gardoni the *Tebaldo*, and Belletti the *Capelle*. Few subjects could be chosen better adapted for opera than the story of *Romeo and Juliet*; yet it is strange, that though it has been done in opera by several composers, no one has yet given us a musical work at all parallel with the beautiful play of Shakespeare. Bellini's opera, even when it received the best treatment at the Royal Italian House, and with Viardot as *Romeo*, proved weak and unsatisfactory; but given as we have just heard it, what with the coarseness of the band, and the imperfections of some of the singers, it becomes poor indeed.

Madame Frezzolini is an unpleasant singer; some good tones are still left in her voice, but the attention she is compelled to bestow upon the production of the voice generally, prevents any real expression of feeling, and gives her singing a spasmodic and strained character. Mdle. Parodi has gained much by her singing of *Romeo*; it was decidedly the best thing in the opera.

The *Matrimonio Segreto* was given on Thursday, for the benefit of Signor Puzzi. It is one of the most successfully performed operas here: the music is not of the character to admit of noisy treatment, and the stringed instruments are allowed to pursue their pleasant way unmolested by rampant trombones. Lablache is the *Gerônimo* beyond all; and, wonderful to tell, he is now as efficient in every respect as when, a little more than twenty years ago, he first appeared on this stage in the same part—for this event was on the 14th of May, 1830. The renowned Malibran then sang the part of *Fidalma*. Donzelli was the *Paolino*, Santini the *Conte*, Madame Lalande the *Carolina*, and Miss Bell-chambers the *Lisetta*.

All the well-known moreaux went with great spirit on Thursday: the "*Che faccio un inchino*," and the brilliant finale to the first act, were famously done; and the duett between the Lablaches received a very full allowance of comicities, and excited immense fun. Sontag was the *Carolina*, Mdle. Parodi the *Fidalma*, and Madame Frezzolini the *Lisetta*.

After a *divertissement*, Coletti sang his scena from the *Due Foscari*, in which he is so impressive and gains so much applause.

After the opera on Tuesday, the fascinating Carlotta danced the "*Esmeralda*" pas for the last time; and for the future of the season Amalia Ferraris is to hold undisputed sway. Perhaps to none have such extraordinary terms of praise been applied; writers have descanted enthusiastically "upon the athletic audacity of her *aplomb*," upon all her variations of the *pointe*, especially the *adagio*; upon the high finish and sculptural precision of her personal control under most piquant circumstances of device, and her consummate firmness in striking a sharp and spreading *pose* with closeness and brilliancy of execution"—this is science, or "the cant of criticism."

The celebrated Pasta is about to reappear on the scene of her greatest achievements, and after giving a farewell concert, is to sing the part of *Anna Bolena* in an act of the opera. *The Negress singer*, (Donna Martinez), spoken of by our Paris correspondent, is engaged by Mr. Lunley, and comes out on Tuesday in a special entertainment.

Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.—Meyerbeer is quite the rage here. *The Prophète*, *Roberto il Diavolo*, and *The Huguenots*, have been repeated for the last fortnight, and each of these great works was heard successively in the past week by the Queen and the Prince Consort, in company with the Prince of Prussia,—the illustrious countryman of the composer. This is an example of high patronage of art worth recording. The performance of the *Huguenots* "by command" on Saturday, was one of those rare instances of happy achievement

that so seldom occur. Grisi and Mario exerted their utmost powers with fine effect, and the celebrated benediction of the "pogniard chorus" was given with terrific force. The more we hear Meyerbeer's operas, and the *Huguenots* especially, we are the more disposed to consider his music as the model for the dramatic, or music to accompany action; in that intended to express states of the feelings he is not so successful.

The Musical Union.—The sixth season closed with the performance on Tuesday. This Society has for some time evinced the most refined and classical taste in music; and during the season now on the wane has, without any flattery, been the centre of attraction to all the devotees of the charming art, as well as the arena of display and rivalry for the most finished artists. In saying this, we necessarily pronounce its success—a consummation devoutly to be wished, and one that is rarely wanting in our enlightened community whenever the really good thing is offered.

A word about the origin and constitution of the Society may not be unacceptable. In 1830, Mr. Ella commenced a series of performances similar to those now given, which were abandoned in 1831 in despair till 1844, when the remarkable assemblage of renowned musicians in London led to the establishment of private weekly reunions, at which Mendelssohn, Moscheles, Dohler, Ernst, Sivori, Joachim, Piatti, Sainton, Leopold Meyer, and others, contributed to the social enjoyment. The Musical Union, as it now exists, was started in the season 1845 with a subscription, and managed by a committee of gentlemen amateurs, with the musical director, Mr. Ella. In 1847 it began to show those signs of life which are now becoming a vigorous existence. Now arrived at importance, and supported largely by our aristocracy, the Society has to a certain extent a national character to support; and while boasting of the *élite* of our amateurs, let us hope it will continue to be free from any kind of partizanism, and act upon the true principle that art is of no nation.

The programme of the last concert contained:—Quintett in D, No. 4, Mozart; quartett in E flat, No. 5, Mendelssohn; grand sonata, A minor, piano and violin (dedicated to Kreutzer), Beethoven.

The two first of these were admirably selected as examples of the style of their great authors. The quintett is said to have been finished by Mozart, after he had made a musical tour to Frankfort in 1790, and the allegro, in its cheerful and happy movement, seems to express a gleam of joy that shot across the sad path of the poor son of genius. The *adagio* is perfectly beautiful, and in its wonderful simplicity possesses a sort of *Raffaellesque* character. The whole of the quintett was delightfully played. The quartett embraces beauties of every kind—those of subject and expressive melody that charm with their sentiment; those of combination in form and harmony that fill one with astonishment at the ideas of the composer and the skill of the players. The "*scherzo*," describing a party telling ghost stories, was given with admirable expression, and was encored. The "*Kreutzer Sonata*" was played by Ernst and Halle in perfection; the great violinist sometimes calls to mind the words of Balzac, "*sentir trop vivement au moment où il s'agit d'exécuter, c'est l'insurrection des sens contre la pensée!*" but on this occasion his playing was all that could be desired—sensitive in treatment, and true in execution.

Concerts.—Mr. Hullah's upper singing classes held their meeting at St. Martin's Hall on Wednesday. On the same day M. Alexandre Billet gave a *matinée* for classical pianoforte music at the New Beethoven Rooms, at which he followed the plan of playing studies from different composers consecutively, and showed himself to be an accomplished pianist in selections from Mendelssohn, Chopin, Moscheles, Bennett, Bach, Scarlatti, Handel, and in the grand sonata in B flat, op. 106, Beethoven.

Survey Theatre.—The opera season opened here this week with the *Lucia* and *Sonnambula*; the singers are Mdle. Nau, Miss Annie Romer, Mdle. Camille, Mr. Travers, Mr. Borroni, and Mr. Delavanti, under the direction of Herr Lutz, from Vienna.

THE DRAMA.

St. James's Theatre.—The regular performances of the French company, which have been carried on with great spirit, having terminated, a supplementary season, to consist of twelve representations by Mdle. Rachel, commenced on Monday evening. The two parts performed by this eminent actress on Monday and Wednesday evenings, were *Phèdre* and *Roxane*. These were probably selected intentionally, since, from their presenting so many points, both of similarity and difference, they afford to the artist who represents them in conjunction, a great opportunity of exhibiting her powers of conception and execution, and of giving evidence of dramatic skill in filling up what the author has drawn in outline, and in making distinctions in the workings of passion where he has left them either to the imagination of his reader, or to that liveliness of fancy and power of individualizing which, in the mind of a truly dramatic artist, results in presenting to the eye and ear of the spectator a perfect representation—not only of tone and expression, but making use of these as indicating that the mind itself is following out in all its ramifications the idea of the dramatist. *Phèdre* and *Roxane* are both in love with near relatives of their husbands, both jealous of rivals who are drawn by the author as in every way inferior to themselves; but here the similarity ceases, as far as possible within the restrained limits of the French conventional drama. *Phèdre* is classical—*Roxane*, oriental: *Phèdre* struggles with her passion, and, mourning over her destiny, oppressed with an irresistible fate and the vengeance of the gods, needs the suggestions and persuasions of the muse to overcome her scruples. *Roxane*, haughty and ambitious, also a tool in the hands of a designer, thinks she is following out the intentions of her own will, and shrinks from no crime, and feels no compunction in doing whatever tends to the gratification of her wishes. *Phèdre* is one of Racine's noblest and most complicated conceptions, as *Roxane* is one of his lowest and simplest. But magnificently does the actress in both carry out, and even go far beyond, the creation of the poet. Throughout the part of *Phèdre*, the physical weakness of her condition is apparent in every action; and the suggestion is most freely made, that wherever there is energy, it is the energy of the mind overcoming the weakness of the body; and there is, moreover, apparent a sense of the irresistible power under which she becomes a mere instrument in the hands of destiny. One feels at last that the poison was hardly necessary to complete the tragedy. In Mdle. Rachel's *Roxane*, on the other hand, is seen the workings of a strong will, almost animal in its impulses, and domitable only by passion, and which, when irretrievably foiled, renders the heroine a complete tigress in savage and ruthless fierceness. To describe in words how these ideas are worked out by Mdle. Rachel is impossible; memory has no rival in imagination, in its recollection of the tones in which every sentiment is expressed, at times stinging with the bitterest sarcasm, thrilling with tenderness, wild with hate, or sublime with revenge. To mark particular passages in each character would be to reprint every scene of the plays in which the great actress appears. Perhaps the strongest characteristic that can be given of these performances is to say, that while every tone, look, and action is appropriate to the character, each seems the instant consequence of internal workings; and that perhaps the leading idea suggested to an inexperienced observer would be, that the mimic representation before him was but the reproduction on the stage of actual experiences. It is difficult to believe that passions can be so com-

pletely expressed without having been felt; but in this consists the strongest evidence of true dramatic genius, as distinct from mere talent and mimicry: the one enables the actor to assume the external signs of character, the other to assume the character and expound it by external signs in consonance with the requirements of the scene and the rules of art.

Strand Theatre.—A burlesque on the subject of *Alceste* was produced here on Thursday evening. It is written by Mr. Talfourd, and is, we believe, that young gentleman's first production. The story of Euripides is closely followed, so that there is not much effect derived from comic situation; but the piece is smartly written, abounding with puns, some of them excellent, as are most of the introduced songs. The chief fault of the writing is a too great dependance upon merely verbal jokes; but the piece is so good upon the whole as to justify its success being chronicled as complete. It was well acted in the principal parts by Mrs. Leigh Murray and Messrs. Compton and Shalders, and was received with loud applause. The author received the honour of a call, and bowed his thanks from the stage.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES ON THE VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR.

By the Author of "Penmaen-mawr."

I.
Hail to our noble land!
Shout through the world the triumph of her Fame;—
And let the lashing waves, that roar
Round Nova-Zembla's farthest shore,
Return the wild acclaim!
This age a monument shall stand
For ever to the honour of her name!

II.
A Prince of noble birth—
Surrounded by the pomp of Eastern Kings;—
With Jewell'd turban round his brow,
And vassals at his nod who bow,
His choicest treasure brings,
In purest homage—at the shrine of worth—
And with a Royal voice, the fame of Britain sings!

III.
The Eastern Queen of old,
Deck'd in her gorgeous robes of highest state,
Whose regal ear had drunk the story
Of Solomon's magnificent glory,
Came at his feet to wait,
By wisdom lured; not dazzled by his gold;
Homage of highest minds to what is truly great!

IV.
This Prince of royal blood,
Of dauntless bearing, and of noble mien;
Struck by the dazzling deeds and fame
Of British prowess; and the flame
Of Glory's halo round our Sovereign Queen;
From purest admiration of the good,
And great, and glorious things his eyes have seen;—

V.
Comes from remotest land,
To testify the admiration due
To valour; brilliant trophies won,
And deeds of lasting glory done,
By British hands and hearts; to whom accrue,
Long as the Anglo-Saxon race shall stand,
Fame! valued only by the chosen few.

VI.
Britain! for ever hail!
The greatest, noblest kingdom which the sun,
In his untir'd, diurnal course
Shines on; the origin and source
Of all the great and glorious things begun
And carried on; let History's future tale
Record thy honours long as time shall run!

VARIETIES.

Westminster Hall.—A correspondent of the *Times* states that it is in contemplation to raise the venerable roof of Westminster Hall, under the direction of Mr. Barry, and that preparations have actually been made to proceed with the work!

The Botanic Gardens had their third and last horticultural fête on Wednesday, amid precarious English weather, of rain succeeded by sunshine. The display of fruits was very fine, and the cut roses superb. Pine-apples, grapes, orchids, cape heaths, pelargoniums, and many sorts of stove and greenhouse exotics, were rewarded with gold and silver medals. There were also a few peaches and nectarines.

The Harveian Oration was delivered on Saturday by Dr. Wilson, of St. George's Hospital, who did not spare the quackeries of homeopathy, hydrophobia, and mesmerism. The dangers of chloroform, of which another fatal case has occurred in Guy's Hospital, were not touched upon. The lecture altogether was much admired by the professional magnates present, and a distinguished company.

The Tussaud Exhibition is equalled in New York, where an ingenious person has got up for show, life-likenesses in wax of Dr. Parkman of Boston, and Professor Webster, found guilty of his murder. The barber who shaved the Doctor is brought from Boston to attest the accuracy of the resemblance; and the bills of the play state that—"Dr. Parkman stands in the Attitude of a Creditor! importuning a Debtor; in his hand, and on the table, are seen the Papers! and the parties look as if they were evidently endeavouring to adjust some important matter. Professor Webster stands Erect with Stern Calmness on his Features! Professor Webster has not the appearance of guilt, and to look upon him and think of the dreadful ordeal he has passed through, awakens in every human mind sentiments of pity and sympathy."

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Adventures and Anecdotes during the Hungarian Campaign, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Birkett's (J.) Diseases of the Breast, and their Treatment, 8vo, cloth, 12s. 6d.
Buckman and Newmarch's Roman Art, 15s.
Burne on Constipation, cloth, 6s.
Correspondence of Emperor Charles the Fifth, edited by Bradford, 8vo, cloth, 18s.
Emerigon on Insurances, translated by S. Meredith, 8vo, 30s.
Green's (Rev. S. G.) Working Classes of Great Britain, 12mo, cloth, 2s.
Gibson's (W. S.) Dilston Hall, 8vo, cloth, 12s., (large paper, 18s. 6d.).
Halley's (J.) Memoirs, third edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Heywood's (J. Wright's) Ancient Laws of the Fifteenth Century, 8vo, cloth, 12s.
Hook's Christian Taught, 2 vols., 12mo, cloth, 10s.
Jones' (Dr. B.) Animal Chemistry, 8vo, cloth, 6s.
Loudon's Hortus Britannicus, new edition, edited by Mrs. Loudon, 8vo, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.
Loudon's Hortus Britannicus, Supplement to, March, 1850, by W. H. Baxter and Mrs. Loudon, 8vo, cloth, 14s.
Mountford's (W.) Euthanasia; or, Mappy Talk towards the End of Life, 12mo, 7s.
Neander's Church History, vol. 6, 8vo, cloth, 9s.
Pictorial Bible, 4 vols., imperial 8vo, cloth, £3 3s.
Pips' Diary, second series, 4to, 7s., (complete, 15s.).
Robinson's (Rev. C.) Church and the People, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Rochevoucauld's (F.) Moral Reflections—Sentences and Maxims, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
Turnbull (J.) on Consumption, 8vo, cloth, 4s.
Wesleyan Methodist Mission in Jamaica, cloth, 10s.
William's (Rev. J.) Harmony of the Evangelists, 12mo, cloth, 8s. 6d.
Woolley's (J.) Descriptive Geometry, with a 4to volume of plates, 20s.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1850.	h. m. s.	1850.	h. m. s.
July 6	12 4 18.1	July 10	12 4 56.1
7	— 4 28.2	11	— 5 4.6
8	— 4 37.9	12	— 5 12.6
9	— 4 47.2		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[As the subjoined letter goes merely to state a fact, we feel called upon to insert it, though we had formed hopes that the unpleasant controversy to which it belongs had closed, and trust it is the last which shall require our reluctant attention.—Ed. L. G.]

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

Kensington, July 4, 1850.
Sir,—There is only one sentence in Mr. Prior's letter which calls for any remark from me. I never abused Mr. Prior's works in the *Athenaeum*, and I beg permission to add that I wrote a year and a half ago to Mr. Prior, at the request of a mutual friend of his and mine, to inform him that I was not the author of the articles of which he complains. As Mr. Prior has not thought fit to believe my statement, I have written to the Editor of the *Athenaeum*, requesting that he will substantiate my denial.—I am, &c.,
Peter Cunningham.

Erratum.—In our first review, the notice of Rowland Stephenson's stoppage, col. 2, should have been 1828, not 1848.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
First appearance of DONNA MARIA LORETO MARTINEZ.

On TUESDAY next, July 9th, will be presented Bellini's celebrated Opera,

I PURITANI.

Elvira, Mme. Frezzolini; Arturo, Sig. Gardoni; Riccardo, Sig. Coletti; and Giorgio, Sig. Lablache.

After which will be presented a New Ballet Divertissement, by M. Correlli; the Music by Sig. Pagni. Principal Dancers, Mdle. Carlotta Grisi and Mdle. Amalia Ferraris; Mdles. Rosa, Julien, Lamoureux, Aussandon, and M. Charles. And in which LA SENORA MARTINEZ, surnamed the Black Malibran, will appear and sing some of the CHARACTERISTIC AIRS of SPAIN and the HAVANNAH.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Pit Tickets, to be made at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
DONNA MARIA LORETO MARTINEZ.

It is respectfully announced that an engagement has been effected with LA SENORA MARTINEZ, surnamed the Black Malibran, who will appear on TUESDAY next, July 9, in a New Divertissement, composed expressly for the occasion, and will sing some of the CHARACTERISTIC AIRS of SPAIN and the HAVANNAH; and amongst others—"La Belle de Triana," "El Contrabandista," "El Tango Havanero," "Ola Lamentacion de los Negros."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
MDLE. CARLOTTA GRISI.

It is respectfully announced that in order to prevent the interruption of the representation of LA TEMPESTA, the engagement with this eminent Artist has been renewed for a few nights, and the New Grand Opera,

LA TEMPESTA,

will be repeated on THURSDAY next, July 11th.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
THE LAST GRAND CLASSICAL AND DRAMATIC CONCERTED MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, Selected from the following Authors—Mozart, Beethoven, Cherubini, Paisiello, Stradella, Fioravanti, Spohr, Balfe, Coccia, Eckert, Rossini, Mercadante, Halévy, Haydn, and Mendelssohn, will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 10, 1850, and will unite the talents of Madame Sontag, Mdle. Parodi, Miss Catherine Hayes, Madame Giuliani, Mdle. Ida Bertrand, Mdle. Masson, (of the Grand Opera, Paris, her First Appearance,) and Madame Frezzolini; Signor Coletti, Signor Belletti, Signor Lorenza, Signor F. Lablache, and Signor Lablache, Signor Gardoni, Signor Calzolari, Signor Baucarde, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

The valuable assistance of M. THALBERG has been secured, who will execute some favourite Pieces, and, amongst others, an admired Concerto of Beethoven, accompanied by Full Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Balfe.

Prices of Admission.—Boxes, Two Guineas; Pit Stalls, 12s. 6d.; 2^d 5s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, and full Programmes, to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre. The Concert will commence at Two o'clock precisely.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. MADAME PASTA.

In compliance with the wishes of her numerous Friends, the eminent Lyric Tragedian, MADAME PASTA, will, for one occasion only, viz., on THURSDAY EVENING, July 11, 1850, appear once more on the Stage of her former Triumphs, as

ANNA BOLENA,

in a selection from Donizetti's Opera of that name, supported by her favourite pupil, Mdlle. Parodi, as Jane Seymour.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Pit Tickets, to be made at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. MADAME PASTA.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

LA TEMPESTA. ANNA BOLENA.

It is respectfully announced, that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, July 11, 1850, when will be presented the highly successful New Grand Opera by Halévy, the Poem by Scilbe, founded on the *Tempest* of Shakespeare, and composed expressly for Her Majesty's Theatre, entitled

LA TEMPESTA.

The incidental Dances by M. Paul Taglioni. The Scenery by Mr. Charles Marshall. The Costumes executed under the superintendence of Madame Copere. DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.—Alfonso (*King of Naples*) Signor Lorenzo; Prospero (*Duke of Milan*) Signor Coletti; Antonio (*his Brother, the Usurper*) Signor F. Lablache; Ferdinand (*Prince of Naples*) Signor Baucaud; Trinculo, Signor Ferrari; Stephano, Mdlle. Parodi; Sycorax, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand; Spirit of the Air, Madame Giuliani; Ariel, Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi; Caliban, Signor Lablache; and Miranda, Madame Sontag. After which a Selection from Donizetti's celebrated Opera,

ANNA BOLENA.

Anna Bolena.....Madame Pasta,
(Her only appearance on the Stage.)

Jane Seymour.....Mdlle. Parodi.

Director of the Music and Conductor, Mr. Balfe.

With various Entertainments in the Ballet Department, in which will appear Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle. Amalia Ferraris, and M. Charles.

Doors open at Seven, the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven o'Clock. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY is now OPEN. Admission (from Eight o'clock till Seven) One Shilling.—Catalogue, One Shilling. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

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GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

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THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily, from 9 till dusk. Admission, 1s.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD at EDINBURGH, and will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of July, 1850.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.

6, Queen Street Place, Upper Thames Street, London.

ON VIEW.

THE RIGHT HON. VIC-COUNT PALMERSTON, G.C.B., M.P.—PAUL and DOMINIC COLNAGHI and Co., 13 and 14, Pall Mall East, Publishers to Her Majesty, beg to announce that they have now on view the Portrait, by JOHN PARTRIDGE, Esq., of the above Nobleman, which was presented to Lady Palmerston on the 22nd, by a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen. The Subscribers' names to the Engraving from the Picture, which is now in progress, will be published from time to time. Prints, £2 2s.; Proofs, £4 4s.; Proofs before letters, £6 6s.; Artist's Proofs, £8 8s.

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DEAFNESS.—THE ACOUSTIC REFLECTORS and REGISTERED FLOWER-CORNET having received the approbation of several hundred persons afflicted with Deafness, Mr. W. B. PINE can with confidence recommend them to the public. They can be worn with the hat or bonnet without inconvenience, and are made of various powers to suit the different degrees of deafness. The Reflectors are worn without the aid of a spring. —352, STRAND, one door from Wellington Street.

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MARIA MANNING, GEORGE MANNING, and BLOMFIELD RUSH, taken from life during their trials, a cast in plaster of Mr. O'Connor, and a plan of the Kitchen where he was murdered, models of Stanfield Hall and Potash Farm, are now added to the Chamber of Horrors at Madame TUBAUD and SONS' EXHIBITION, Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.—Admission, Large Room, 1s.; Small Rooms, 6d. extra.

ED. J. DENT, by distinct appointments, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia, having greatly increased his stock of WATCHES and CLOCKS to meet the purchases made at this season of the year, most respectfully requests from the public an inspection of his various assortments. Ladies' gold watches, with gold dials, and jewelled in four holes, 8s. each; gentlemen's ditto, enamel dials, 10s.; youths' silver watches, 4s.; substantial and accurately-going silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6s.—E. J. DENT, 82, Strand; 33, Cockspur Street; and 34, Royal Exchange, (Clock Tower Area).

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R. HENDRIE,

PERFUMER TO HER MAJESTY,

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INDISPUTABLE ASSURANCE POLICIES. COPIES of the REPORT of the PROCEDURE at the last ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members, may now BE HAD by application at the OFFICES of the Company.

London Indisputable Life Policy Company,
72, Lombard Street, July 1st, 1850.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

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